[*Advertisement*]

Disease Is a Luxury, Not a Necessity

By R. L. Alsaker, M.D.

R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

Dear Doctor:—I have read several of your articles. In nearly every one you have repeated the statement, "Disease is a luxury, not a necessity." It is contrary to everything I have learned about disease. Germs cause many diseases, and how can we protect ourselves against them, when they are everywhere?

Our family lives simply and moderately. I seldom use liquor, and don't smoke more than three or four cigars a day. Our food consists mostly of cereals, bread, potatoes, and meat. My wife takes coffee only with her regular meals, and does not drink tea in the afternoon, as some of our friends do.

Still we are not well. I have high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis. My wife has had rheumatism off and on for years. One of our children has catarrh. There is nothing luxurious about disease in my family. It's an infernal nuisance. My opinion is that people *will* get sick no matter what they do, consequently disease is a *necessity*.—E. T. G.

This is about what I believed years ago, until I found the truth. Now I know disease is a luxury. It is *unnecessary*. We have to break nature's laws to get it. We can get along without it. An individual can live from childhood to old age without suffering from disease, barring accidents. This is no theory. It is a fact that everyone can prove for himself. I don't ask the writer of this letter to take my word for it. He can prove it in his own case, in his own family—and I have told him how.

Germs cause disease, it is said. If this is true, why don't all take the diseases to which they are exposed? During an epidemic of influenza, why don't all get it? Why have I not had influenza in the last decade? I have been exposed to it hundreds of times. The reason is that germs are not the real cause of disease. *They can harm only those who are already run down physically.* Those of us who give ourselves proper care can smile complacently at the germs and the germ theory. Health is the normal condition, and intelligent care of body and mind will bring health.

Here is a family living as many families do. There is not a healthy member in the family, and this is not exceptional. What is the trouble? The living is such that these people can not get rid of the waste made in their bodies. The child doubtless gets too many sweets and swallows his food without thoroughly masticating it. Bread, meat, and potatoes, with a liberal addition of sweets, manufacture heat and energy, but they are not the proper foods for health building in youth.

The parents are middle aged and they live too exclusively on the staple foods mentioned. They make the same mistakes that nearly all commit: They eat foods for their feeding value exclusively, and forget to eat foods for their health value. Apples and lettuce, for instance, are not high in food value, but they are rich in health value. They help to keep the body sweet and clean.

Catarrh, arteriosclerosis and rheumatism indicate that the body is not internally clean. They show that waste is clogging the entire system. There is an excess of waste in the muscles, joints, nerves, blood stream and the bowels.

Nearly all cases of arteriosclerosis are curable, and as the arteries soften the blood pressure goes down. Rheumatism vanishes when the body is cleared of poisonous waste. Catarrh in youth is based on wrong feeding; correct the eating and the catarrh disappears.

This is so easily proved that it is to the advantage of all to give it a fair trial. Give the body good care and learn how to eat properly, and nearly all diseases vanish, even most of those that are considered incurable. You may have consumed great quantities of drugs without benefit, and still be curable. Drugs don't cure; they simply change the symptoms and conceal the pains. The body is not built of mercury, strychnin, arsenic, opium and other popular drugs, and none of these are needed.

To have health one must know how to select the right kinds of foods, how to prepare and combine them, what and when to drink, how to use the lungs and how to care for the body in general. About nine-tenths of the subject of health consists in proper eating. Those who live on bread, meat and potatoes almost exclusively can not have good health, for these foods do not contain enough of the natural purifying, cleansing elements to keep the body in good condition.

The body is built of food, water and air. It is influenced by our surroundings and our thoughts. If we use our brains to good advantage we can live so as to have health. Instead of living so as to build rheumatism, catarrh and arteriosclerosis (and other diseases), we can conduct ourselves so that health is ours every day.

The fact that we can recover from disease is in itself proof that we can live free from disease. Another proof is that thousands of individuals who used to be ill have learned how to live properly and are enjoying health every day.

Do you wake up in the morning feeling dull, or do you have a bad taste in your mouth? Is water ever disagreeable to you? Do you have coated or furred tongue? Do you have heartburn, gas in the stomach and bowels, or burning or tenderness in the region of the stomach? Is your right side sore? Do you suffer from twinges of pain? Do you have stiff joints or rheumatism? Are you dizzy or a sufferer from headaches? Are you bothered with catarrh or constipation? Do you find it hard to concentrate your mind? Do you have that tired feeling? Have you shortness of breath or oppression in the region of the heart? Do you ever have blotches, pimples or boils?

If you have any of these signs and symptoms of disease, it is conclusive evidence that you are not giving your body the proper care and attention.

The question is: Do you really want health?

Disease is a luxury, not a necessity.

Announcement: Thoughtful readers of the above article will at once appreciate the fact that Dr. Alsaker knows his subject from the ground up—knows it so well that he does not need to use a lot of so-called scientific expressions and many mysterious assertions to hide any want of knowledge. Dr. Alsaker is a regular medical graduate, a physician in active practice and as the N. Y. Tribune says "a competent professional authority." Dr. Alsaker's work is constructive and takes the form of personal consultations, letters of advice, public lectures, magazine articles, health books, pamphlets, etc. A complete list of his works together with a most interesting booklet entitled "Building Health or How to Live Loug and Prosper," will be sent absolutely free to any one mentioning this offer. FRANK E. MORRISON, PUBLISHER OF EDUCATIONAL HEALTH BOOKS (Established 1889), Dept. 117, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BY THE WAY

The experiences of a party of American, Canadian, and English soldiers during a trip to Versailles are amusingly recorded in the "National Geographic Magazine" by an American woman who regularly conducts such parties of sightseers. Coming into the grand ball-room, "of a size and splendor never equaled in the history of the world," a laconic trooper remarks, "Some dugout." At the dainty luncheon a "Canuck" says that the napkins would make good souvenirs; "The English," he says, jocosely, "fight for honor, the French for glory, and the Canadians for souvenirs." When the waiter presents the bill, a jolly trooper "glances at it, falls back in his chair, and screams, 'Quick, quick, give me my gas mask!'"

The young woman who led the party above referred to is ingenious in her methods of amusing the men. In the park at Versailles she stops and says: "Boys, the French have a pretty saying, 'The smaller the ivy leaf, the dearer the love.' So I want each one of you to find the tiniest leaf possible and send it to the one that's waiting at home." The men set out to search for the smallest leaf. "The joker of the party comes to me with a perfectly enormous leaf, which he informs me he has plucked for his mother-in-law!" Another sarcastic young fellow brings a leaf even larger, and when asked what loved one is to have that tiny leaf, he says, "It's for the Kaiser!"

"A really useful Government," a subscriber writes, apropos of the Prohibition Amendment, "is one that helps to make virtue easy and vice difficult for the people in whose behalf it is exercised. Therefore I believe in supervised playgrounds and in using public schools as community centers, and in Nation-wide prohibition of the saloon and its drink traffic."

Is it in order for the birds to adopt a prohibition amendment for the good of their constitution? The question is suggested by the following extract from an article in "American Forestry:"

> At times sapsuckers behave in an erratic and foolish manner, zigzagging through the trees with no apparent reason, flying into windows or walls or the sides of houses, even becoming so stupid as to allow themselves to be picked from the trees, or alighting on one's person and climbing up his leg as though it were the limb of a tree. It has been suggested that the sap ferments in the sun and that the sapsuckers become intoxicated, but this theory has by no means been proved.

Among the numerous advertisements offering estates for sale to be found at present in English magazines is one announcing that Dryburgh Abbey is to be sold. "The Abbey dates from 1150," says the advertisement, "and is well known to every lover of the Scott country." Sir Walter Scott lies buried in the Abbey church.

An advertisement of another sort in a London newspaper should give comfort to Americans who bewail the high cost of shoe leather in this country. It describes a "super trench boot," and one may buy it in two models—one for £5 5*s*. ($26.25) and another for £6 15*s*. ($33.75).

A *bon mot* of Lord Melbourne's is quoted in a recently published book. Referring to one of his contemporaries, a notoriously contentious person, Lord Melbourne said that this man "would dispute with the Recording Angel as to the number of his sins."

A "prize misprint of the year" is sent in by a subscriber, as found in a report of the grounding of the Olympia off Block

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

By the Way (Continued)

Island, when the types of a New York daily made the statement that there were no casualties except that one man "was killed by a falling match" (hatch).

The cold snap in New York City seriously affected the patronage of the theaters, according to the "Dramatic Mirror." Many of the playhouses suffered owing to the prevailing shortage of coal, from the small places "that burn one or two tons daily up to the Hippodrome, the biggest theater in New York, which burns twelve tons daily."

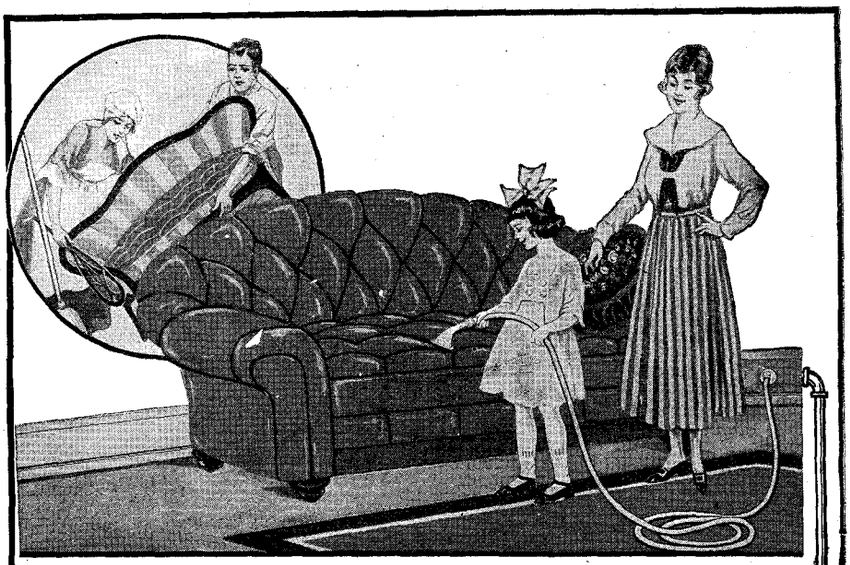
John Fiske said of George Eliot, as recorded in his recent biography: "I never saw such a woman. There is nothing a bit masculine about her. She is thoroughly feminine. But she has the power of stating an argument equal to any man. Equal to any man, do I say? I have never seen any man except Herbert Spencer who could state a case equal to her."

Mahlon Shaaber, called "Lincoln's Tall Soldier Boy," recently died. The sobriquet was given to him, it is said, because of an experience during the Civil War in Washington. Shaaber, then only seventeen, was marching in review with his regiment. A tall man standing in a group of tall men called Shaaber out of the ranks as he passed. "Excuse me," he said, "but it was jealousy that made me call you out of ranks. I wanted to size you up. How tall are you and what is your age?" It was President Lincoln who spoke. Shaaber proved to be two and a half inches taller than the President, who was himself six feet four inches in height.

The order making Saturday a "porkless day," issued by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, specifically exempted that small piece of pork, so a despatch states, which is ordinarily used in the preparation of "Boston baked beans," famous as a Sunday morning dish in New England. Any one who has ever tasted the real "Boston baked beans," as prepared on their native heath and there alone, will congratulate New Englanders on the exemption.

Lady Bessborough, a clever Englishwoman of the last century, traveled in France soon after the downfall of Napoleon. Among many anecdotes she tells of the fallen conqueror in a recent book giving extracts from her correspondence is this: While he was in exile on the island of Elba, a workman who was making repairs on his château fell from the roof and was instantly killed in the presence of Napoleon. He gazed at the lifeless figure and said: "A fall does not always kill. I have fallen farther than that."

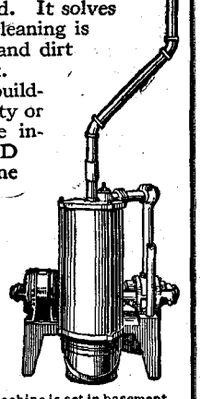
An American pedestrian tells in "Harper's" of the joy of unexpectedly getting an iced drink in a remote Japanese village on a sweltering summer day. "A maid," he says, "was hoisting a flag over the door of the shop. It is the sign of a fresh supply of ice. A coolie came running in. He was carrying a dripping block of ice in many folds of brown hemp cloth. The maid seized the ice, sawed off an end, and then scraped the surface across an inverted plane. Shavings of sparkling snow fell into her hand. She packed this whiteness into two large, flat glass dishes. She poured over the snow an effervescing champagne cider and brought us the 'adventure.' . . . I ordered another bowl of snow and another bottle. It was costing *sen* after *sen*, but I knew in my soul that the uttermost payment could be in no proportion to the value."



Labor saving cleaning

Look upon the purchase of an ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner for your home as a business-like investment. It is genuinely built and will last for years. It will give steady daily service. It will do the house cleaning in the shortest time. It can be operated by a child. It solves the servant question. The cleaning is thorough. It pipes the dust and dirt away and cleans without dust. Can be installed in old or new buildings of any kind, uses electricity or gasoline engine power. Once installed the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner becomes one of the most valued features to the household. The housewife is no longer dependent upon servants or outside help to do her cleaning.

ARCO WAND VACUUM CLEANER



Machine is set in basement or side-room. A suction pipe runs to each floor. ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaners, hose and tools, are sold by all Heating and Plumbing Trade.

Buy now on easy payment plan

Dealers will be glad to figure with you for installing an ARCO WAND in your home on easy payments. Get estimate for your home

Arco Wand Catalog sent free

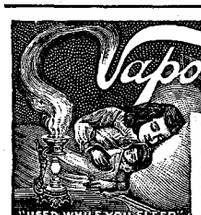
Write for copy of catalog—full of illustrations and information about the ARCO WAND machine and how it will solve the problem of the present scarcity of servants.

Write to Department C-5 AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY 816-822 S. Michigan Av. Chicago

Makers of the world-famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

STANDARD HYMN AND SPIRITUAL SONG

Just Out. A New Song Book. Sample copy will demonstrate its value. Examination Copy Board 25c. Cloth 35c
The Biglow and Main Co., New York - Chicago



Vapo Cresolene

The Inhalation Treatment for Whooping-Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs.

Established 1879

Simple, safe and effective, avoiding internal drugs.

Vaporized Cresolene relieves the paroxysms of Whooping-Cough and Spasmodic Croup at once; it nips the common cold before it has a chance to develop into something worse, and experience shows that a *neglected cold is a dangerous cold.*

Mrs. Ballington Booth says: "**No family, where there are young children, should be without this lamp.**"

The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy and relieves the congestion, assuring restful nights.

It is called a *boon* by Asthma sufferers.

For the bronchial complications of Scarlet Fever and Measles, and as an aid in the treatment of Diphtheria, Cresolene *is valuable on account of its powerful germicidal qualities.*

It is a protection to those exposed.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 38 years of successful use.

Sold by Druggists. Send for descriptive booklet.

Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, composed of slippery elm bark, licorice, sugar and Cresolene. They can't harm you. Of your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 62 Cortlandt St. New York
or Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada

Don't Let Rupture Spoil Your Fun

On the ice last winter, a group of men decided to go skating. In a jiffy they had their skates on and were dashing off over the shining ice—all except one. He was ruptured. He wore a steel band truss and dared not enjoy himself because he feared his truss would fail him. This unsmiling man was needlessly robbed of healthful, invigorating fun. Had he worn a

Brooks Rupture Appliance

he could have joined his friends in their sport. The Brooks Appliance is made of soft rubber, unaffected by water. It will not slip because the Automatic Air Cushion clings closely and follows every body movement. Draws and binds the parted muscular tissues together; gives Nature a chance to knit them. This wonderful, new, scientific treatment of hernia has helped thousands and will help you.

SENT ON FREE TRIAL

to prove its worth. A straight business proposition in which you are the sole judge. If the Brooks Rupture Appliance does not comfortably retain your rupture at all times, send the appliance back to us and get your money. Durable—cheap. Write for catalogue and measure blanks today.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO.
471C State St. Marshall, Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, fifty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the Wednesday on which it is intended the advertisement shall first appear.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Tours and Travel

SOUTH AMERICA

VIA PANAMA CANAL

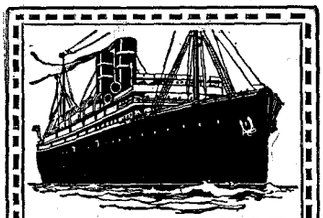
Direct, without change, on new American steamships.

NEW YORK — VALPARAISO

Stopping at principal ports of Peru and Chile. Illustrated folder and information on request.

FIRST SAILING
LATE IN JANUARY

U. S. & PACIFIC LINE
Passenger Department
104 PEARL ST., NEW YORK
Telephone Broad 5570.



WARD LINE

Direct service on fast twin-screw steamers from New York to

HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings every Saturday

MEXICO FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
To Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico

Frequent calls at Nassau, Bahamas
Literature and full information on request
New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
Foot of Wall Street, New York

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

Wayside Inn NEW MILFORD Litchfield Co., Conn.
The foothills of the Berkshires. A restful place for tired people. Good food and a comfortable home. 2 hours from New York. $14 a week and up. Booklet A.
Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed
O'T-Costello-Mgr.

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well
you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than
THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASS.
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance. Outdoor sports if desired. Good sleighing and skating is now being enjoyed.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL
BOSSERT
Montague, Hicks, and Remsen Streets
BROOKLYN
TRANSIENT AND RESIDENTIAL
The science of conducting a hotel properly is at its highest when it is least apparent. This is exemplified by the cultured, livable atmosphere of the Hotel Bossert.
Send for illustrated booklet "B"

The Margaret Louisa
of the Y. W. C. A.
14 East 16th St., New York
A homelike hotel for self-supporting women. Rates in rooms 60c. to 90c. Restaurant open to all women. Send for circular.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

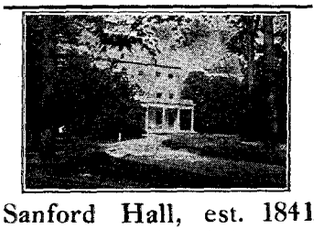
NORTH CAROLINA

The Manor
Albemarle Park
Asheville, N.C.
in "The Land of the Sky"
A perfectly charming English Inn. Southern hospitality, homelike informality, perfect service, concentrated comfort—in an atmosphere of refinement and taste.
Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate
All Other Sports in Perfection.
Open the year round.
Write for Booklet "O." Make Reservation.
In America — An English Inn

SOUTH CAROLINA

GREENACRE FARM
AIKEN, S. C.
Can accommodate guests who wish to rest and live outdoors in the ideal winter climate of the high pine and sand country. Excellent food and care. Furnished bungalows.

Health Resorts



Sanford Hall, est. 1841
Private Hospital
For Mental and Nervous Diseases
Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*
Sanford Hall Flushing New York

Tuberculous Patients
receive best of board and care at
THE WILKINSON HOUSE
Liberty, N. Y. Rates $18.00 up. Booklet.

THE BETHESDA, White Plains, N. Y. A sanitarium for convalescence, treatment and rest. Large, sunny rooms. Graduate nurses. Address for terms, Alice Gates Bugbee, M.D.

Health Resorts

LINDEN Doylestown, Pa. The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well
An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to
ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D.
(late of The Walter Sanitarium)

The Pennoyer *Established 1867* Kenosha, Wisconsin
Finest Health Resort and Sanitarium on Lake Mich., in 100-acre park. Moderate rates. Booklet.

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

Country Board

Elderly Ladies or Gentlemen seeking exclusive board with the comforts of home can secure same by communicating with 7,507, Outlook.

Winter Camps

Pine Ridge Camp
Ideal for outdoor life in Winter. Main house and individual cabins. Certified city water. Northern cooking; tutoring for children. November to May. Rates moderate. Write Miss GEORGIA E. CROCKER, Aiken, S. C.

Real Estate

FLORIDA

Florida Grape Fruit and Orange Grove
FOR SALE
by owner. Comfortable, modern house, dock and boat. Beautiful location on Indian River. R. A. SMART, Tacony Steel Co., Tacony, Pa.

MASSACHUSETTS

FOR SALE
A Well-Established Country Day School
Near Boston. Address 7,513, Outlook.

NEW YORK

Money-Making Farms 15 States, $10 an acre up; stock, tools, and crops often included to settle quickly. Write for Big Illustrated Catalogue. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 2,716, New York.

SOUTH CAROLINA

FOR RENT FURNISHED COTTAGES in AIKEN, So. Ca.
Fine dry climate for outdoor life **GOLF, POLO, TENNIS**
LAIRD and SON will mail Rent List and pamphlet on AIKEN

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE
High class hunting dogs, also farm and watch dogs and pups. A specialty of all breeds. Pigeons, Ferrets, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Hogs. Stamp for circular and reply.
CHAS. RIDGELY, Canton, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WONDERFUL chance to get men's shirts, furnishings, and clothing at wholesale rates, or make $10 a day as agent or start a real mail order business. Write Goodell & Co., Room 147, Duratex Bldg., New York.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, home study, good position. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

SUGGESTIONS TO SHOPPERS

SEND for free orange wood soft needle for discriminating talking machine owners. It's a winner. Wm. H. Case, Bayview, Florida.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

FACTORY representatives wanted, either men or women, to represent us in unoccupied territory selling our Seedena silk hosiery and underwear direct to wearer. Easy to sell, dignified employment, satisfactory compensation. Many of our people are making $50 per week average. The C. & D. Company, Dept. 15, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—A bright, active, and well educated young woman, who is likewise a first-class stenographer and typewriter. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, where educated, and business experience, though business experience not absolutely necessary. 5,580, Outlook.

WANTED—Two active, educated men between 30 and 60 years of age for special work. Address Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., 449 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

CAFETERIA managers, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers, secretaries, governesses, mothers' helpers. Miss Richards, 49 Westminster St., Providence. Boston, Thursdays, 11 to 1—16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court.

WANTED—Young woman of refinement as mother's helper in small family. Address Mrs. Woodbury, 93 Groton St., Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man with experience as companion and tutor for boy fifteen years old. Will want the right kind of man for some time to come. Reference exchanged. Charles H. Wilson, Pittsfield, Mass.

TEACHERS desiring school or college positions apply International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA needs teachers with graduate study. Consult Boynton-Esterly Teachers' Agency, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

WOMAN of 31 desirous of obtaining knowledge of farming wishes place on farm conducted preferably by a woman. Strong. References. 5,590, Outlook.

COUNSELOR for recreational activities, young boys' summer outing. Salary, commission on boys secured, and profit-sharing make opening unusually advantageous. 5,593, Outlook.

REFINED, educated young woman wishes position as resident secretary or secretary to woman going out of town. Will consider social secretarial work for morning only. 5,594, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

POSITION as seamstress with family or institution. 5,573, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman of education and refinement, thoroughly competent, desires position in family where servants are kept. Mrs. Bell, 124 West 82d St., New York.

MANAGING housekeeper, three years' experience. References. 5,588, Outlook.

EDUCATED woman of unusual executive ability desires management of private home. 5,589, Outlook.

EDUCATED young woman desires position as companion or governess. References. 5,591, Outlook.

REFINED, educated woman of good family, who has had experience as companion-secretary, desires similar, or any, position of trust in home; can furnish excellent New York City references, and from last employers, as to character, disposition, health and ability. Engagement preferred in New York or vicinity. 5,595, Outlook.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged Protestant in St. Louis, Mo., as nurse, mother's helper; capable as companion. References. 5,596, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

ART curator or superintendent, by middle-aged woman of long experience. 5,569, Outlook.

GRADUATE teacher of backward children wants position as resident tutor for backward child. New York University, Vineland Training School; speech-correction, stuttering, stammering. Experience nursing. Massage, corrective gymnastics, manual training, kindergarten. Entire training. Highly recommended by leading nerve specialists. 5,592, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

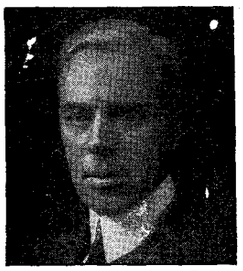
THE Red Cross needs nurses. The Cooley Dickinson Hospital, Northampton, Mass., can train you. Send for information. A small hospital, excellently managed. Corps of experienced graduate nurses direct training school. University extension work for our school in Smith College Laboratory.

WANTED—Defective persons to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge: prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Arnold Adair and the Swiss Spy



Laurence La Tourette Driggs
Author of the Arnold Adair stories

A Tragic Mistake and How It Was Remedied

Many, perhaps it is safe to say most, of our readers remember how Arnold Adair, the daring American aviator, lost his helpful Swiss spy behind the German lines, and to his intense surprise brought back a German sentry instead. The story was told by Mr. Laurence La T. Driggs in The Outlook of December 26, and it brought many expressions of interest from our readers. One of the most welcome of these expressions was from one of our boy readers, who sent us the following letter:

Des Moines Ia.
Dec 31 1917
1725 York Str.

STATE OF IOWA
IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE F. KAY, DIRECTOR

JAMES H. LEES
ASST. STATE GEOLOGIST
NELLIE E. NEWMAN
SECRETARY

DES MOINES,

Dear sirs.
I Those Arnold Adair stories are just swell.
Please Have some More, Please get the poor Swiss
spy back to the camp, I would like to be an aviator.
truely yours
Robert Lees.

To this letter there was sent the following reply:

Robert Lees,
Care James H. Lees, Esq.,
1725 York Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Outlook Office, January 10, 1918.

Dear Robert:

Your very nice letter of December 31, which has already been acknowledged, I think, has been brought to my personal attention and I want to thank you for it. I am sending it to Mr. Driggs, the author of the Arnold Adair stories, asking him if he cannot tell us in The Outlook what became of that Swiss spy. When I read the story I felt just as you did about it and I sha'n't be comfortable until I know that he is safe and sound.

Thanking you very much for your letter, I am *Sincerely yours,*
Lawrence F. Abbott, President, The Outlook Company.

This correspondence was sent to Mr. Driggs, the author of the Arnold Adair stories. "Don't be disturbed," he replied· "The spy got back all right. But I ought to warn you that in the process Arnold Adair himself disappears."

These further exciting experiences of Arnold and his colleagues will be related in some new chapters of Arnold Adair's adventures. The first will appear in next week's Outlook, the issue of February 6. The general title of these stories is

Whose Prisoner?

Previous adventures of Arnold Adair have been told in the issues of The Outlook for October 17 and 31, November 7 and 21, December 5 and 26.

THE OUTLOOK
381 Fourth Avenue, New York City
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL OF CURRENT LIFE
"Never partisan, never neutral, but always independent"
Yearly Subscription, $4.00. At News-stands, 10 Cents a Copy

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Send your soldier or sailor boy a box of

GENESEO JAM KITCHEN

jams and jellies. He will appreciate nothing more than these delicious sweets made from the choicest fresh fruits.

Wooden boxes containing ½ doz. 6 oz. jars of assorted jams and jellies will be sent carriage prepaid, anywhere in France at **$2.25** or anywhere in this country at **2.00**

Write for price list of other delicacies prepared by the Geneseo Jam Kitchen to

Miss ELLEN H. NORTH
GENESEO, N. Y.

6% *First Farm Mortgage Bonds and Dairy Farm Mortgages. Stable wartime investments. Safety and high yield combined.*
1227 First National Bank Bldg.
MARKHAM and MAY CO MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

STANDARD HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS
Just Out. A New Song Book. Sample copy will demonstrate its value. Examination Copy Board 25c. Cloth 35c
The Biglow and Main Co., New York - Chicago

How to Be Strong -and Well

DON'T accept *ill-health, low spirits, excessive flesh* or *unnatural thinness* as a permanent affliction. The most stubborn ailment, nine times in ten, can be overcome, and *any* woman can be made to weigh exactly what she should—*easily, quickly, inexpensively—without drugs*—all in the privacy of her room.

That's a broad claim. But I can prove it. I have reduced 40,000 of the most cultured women and built up as many more, in the privacy of their rooms—scientifically—

Without Drugs

I will send you letters of endorsement from eminent physicians and tell you how I would treat you.

Physicians endorse my work—their wives and daughters are my pupils.

Don't let writing a letter stand between you and *good health, animation,* **Correct Weight** and a **Perfect Figure.** Write me now—today—while this subject is uppermost. Tell me, in confidence, whether you suffer from any of the ailments listed here, and I will tell you how I can help you.

If you have any of the following derangements, run a line through it and send it to me:

Excess Flesh in any part of body
Thin Bust, Chest, Neck or Arms
Round Shoulders
Incorrect Standing
Incorrect Walking
Poor Complexion
Poor Circulation
Lame Back — Headache
Sleeplessness
Lack of Reserve
Nervousness — Irritability
Constipation — Indigestion
Dizziness — Weakness
Rheumatism — Colds
Torpid Liver
Malassimilation

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 8 **624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago**

The Outlook

Copyright, 1918, by The Outlook Company

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 118 January 30, 1918 No. 5

THE OUTLOOK IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. N. T. PULSIFER, VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANK C. HOYT, TREASURER. ERNEST H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY. TRAVERS D. CARMAN, ADVERTISING MANAGER. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS—FIFTY-TWO ISSUES—FOUR DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE

Mr. Garfield's Ukase 169
Mr. Garfield's Explanation 169
The American Defense Society Hears a Defense of Criticism 169
"Go On or Go Under" 170
The Strengthen America Campaign 170
The Caillaux Case 170
The Nobel Peace Prize 171
The International Red Cross Committee 171
Progress of Prohibition 172
Women as Conductors 172
Chinese Changes 172
A Fine American Seaman 172
Cartoons of the Week 173
A Turning-Point 174
Russia's New Despotism 175
Repairing the War Machine 176
The Turmoil in Washington 177
Staff Correspondence by Elbert F. Baldwin
We Want the Facts About the War 178
By Joseph H. Odell
German Propaganda in the Church 180
By the Pastor of a City Congregation
Trotsky on the East Side 181
By Henry Moskowitz
Aces of Aviation 184
By Laurence La Tourette Driggs
Peleg 186
By John Finley
Current Events Illustrated 187
The Women of Belgium 191
By Annie P. Hillis (Mrs. N. D. Hillis)
Weekly Outline Study of Current History 192
By J. Madison Gathany, A.M.
A Friendly Act 167
By William H. Hamby
Wanted: Uniformity 167
By C. H. Ibershoff
The New Books 194
By the Way 194

BY SUBSCRIPTION $4.00 A YEAR. Single copies 10 cents.
For foreign subscription to countries in the Postal Union, $5.56.
Address all communications to
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue New York City

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ILLINOIS

The University of Chicago HOME STUDY
in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.
For detailed information address
26th Year U. of C. (Div. E) Chicago, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the **Short-Story** taught by **Dr. J. Berg Esenwein,** for years Editor of *Lippincott's. 250-p. catalog free. Please address*
The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 68, Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Binghamton. 35th year—
The Lady Jane Grey School for Girls Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke. General Courses. Special courses for High School graduates. Music and Domestic Science. Exceptional home life.
THE MISSES HYDE, ELLA VIRGINIA JONES, A.B., Principals.

St. John's Riverside Hospital Training School for Nurses
YONKERS, NEW YORK
Registered in New York State, offers a 3 years' course—a general training to refined, educated women. Requirements one year high school or its equivalent. Apply to the Directress of Nurses, Yonkers, New York.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

can do what the public schools cannot, viz., fit the course of study to meet the individual student's needs and carry out more freely new pedagogical ideas. Therefore the private schools of to-day, by reason of their excellent equipment, are performing a splendid function in the training and development of useful future citizens.

It is of the utmost importance, however, to select the *right* school for your son or daughter—a school which might meet the requirements of one student would perhaps be entirely unsuited for another.

The Outlook School Bureau is prepared to give information concerning all types of schools and will be glad to assist you in making your selection if you will send us the age and sex of your child and any other data which you think will aid us in making suggestions. There is no charge to Outlook readers for this service.

SCHOOL BUREAU
The Outlook Company
381 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A FRIENDLY ACT

BY WILLIAM H. HAMBY

John Vance Cheney, the poet, told me this story of his long-time friend John Muir.

"One night, after a long absence, Muir walked in, as he often did, looking like a wild man, and sat down by my fire. He had been up in the Sierras for weeks.

"'Had a beautiful storm up there,' said Muir, after he got a little accustomed to the fire and the presence of a fellow human being. 'Snow was waist deep most places. One night I found a crevasse where steam was coming out of the mountain. I lay down as close to it as I could, and when one side froze numb I would turn it over to the steam.

"'In the night I dozed, and waked to feel something warm on my face that did not feel like steam. I did not stir, but opened my eyes very slowly. It was a grizzly bear licking my face!'

"The geologist looked around at me with a twinkle—'Now I call that a right friendly act of that old bear.'

"'Didn't you ever get scared at anything in the woods?' I asked. He always went into the wilds unarmed. In fact, usually the only preparation he would make for a five months' trip would be to take his hat off the hall rack.

"'Well,' he confessed, 'once I was a little embarrassed by fear. You know what acres of blackberries grow up in the mountains. They were ripe, and I waded into a patch to help myself. There was a scuffing noise fifteen feet away, and I saw an old grizzly also helping himself. His method was to reach out and rake in an armful, eating berries, tops and all. That old grizzly looked at me in a way that suggested I was an intruder, a trespasser, committing a willful misdemeanor.

"'I returned his look in the friendliest sort of way, trying to convey to him the impression that I had no thought of intrusion; that I admitted the berry patch was his, but in passing had merely stopped to taste a mouthful of berries—and that I was going on in a minute.

"'I did,' smiled John Muir, 'in less than a minute, for he did not seem to get my impression, but started to gather me in with his next armful of blackberry vines.'"

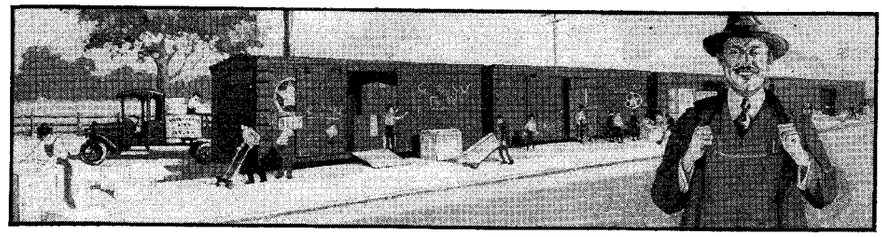
WANTED: UNIFORMITY

BY C. H. IBERSHOFF

By appointment a serious-minded freshman called at my university office not long ago for a personal conference. After the immediate matter in hand had been disposed of my young visitor remarked: "Today one of my instructors talked to the class on university marks. When he told us that 'the grade E is an insult,' I was for a time utterly dumfounded, and I confess that I am still sorely confused, because at the high school which I attended for four years E was the mark of honor."

The little incident suggests this query: Why not adopt a uniform notation for the system of marking in American schools and universities? Such an arrangement would help to simplify in a slight way this complex and somewhat confusing world of ours, and would represent a reform which would, I believe, be appreciated not only by the unadjusted and unacclimated freshman and his interested parents, but also by many members of the teaching staffs of our schools and universities, not to mention our faithful deans and registrars.

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.



When the fire that couldn't happen—happened!

Oh, yes, business is fine!

Never better!

Only trouble is, 'way behind our orders.

But our new factory started up last week—soon catch up.

Automatic sprinklers? Oh, no. We don't need them.

No possible danger of fire. You see, this new building is absolutely modern and fire-proof.

Fire couldn't get headway in our place—not in a thousand years. You can't burn cement floors and steel girders, you know.

Broke last year's record in September of this year. Got enough orders booked to more than double what we did last year.

Things certainly do look rosy!

What! Our *new* building in flames!

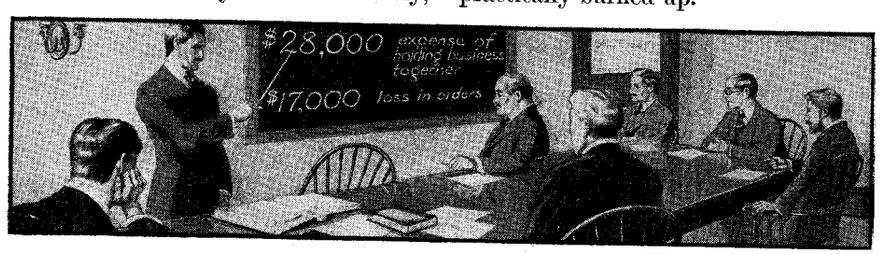
How could a *FIRE*-PROOF building—burn!

Not the building, you say, but THE STUFF *INSIDE* THAT'S BURNING? The building's only a flue?

Why, I wouldn't have had this happen for anything in the world! I'll lose THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, to say the least.

Insurance? Fully covered? Why, of course! But I'm thinking about *the loss of business!*

We've got thousands of dollars' worth of orders on the books that we'll never be able to take care of. *They're* not insured. Our advertising was just beginning to pull; we were just "cashing in" on development work; our organization was just beginning to run smoothly. Now everything is chaos—practically burned up.



Today, six months later, we resume business.

We have our plant restored—thanks to our insurance—and equipped with Grinnell Sprinklers.

But—we start with most of our organization scattered.

We start with a deficit of $28,000, representing the expense of holding the remainder of it together.

We start with a loss of $17,000 on the orders we had in hand the day before the fire and couldn't fill because of it.

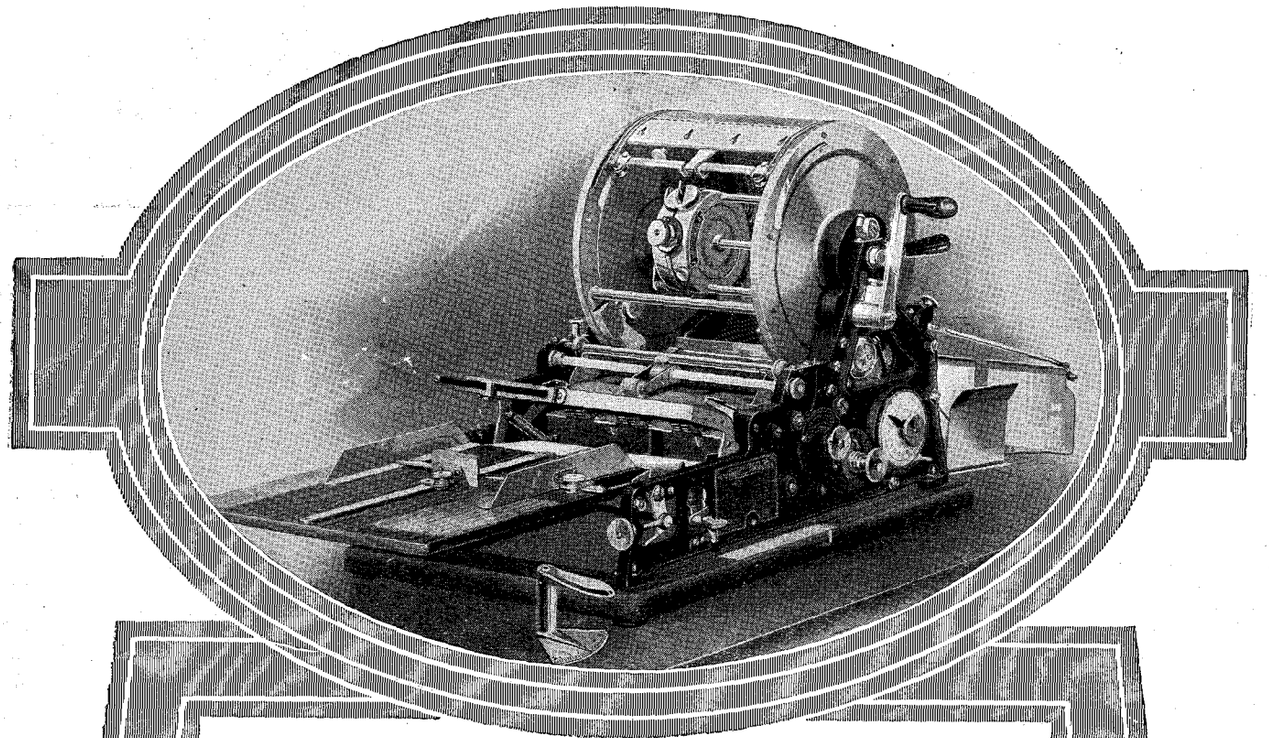
We start with some of our best trade tied up on long-time contracts with our competitors.

And it will take us two years to catch up, to recoup our losses—if we ever do!

That is the price we paid to learn that Grinnell Sprinklers *provide SURE protection*, and *save money while doing it* through reduced insurance rates.

Write for a Grinnell Information Blank and get in touch with experts who have helped thousands to cut their insurance costs 40 to 90 per cent. Address the General Fire Extinguisher Company, 289 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



In action! You can't really know what this little machine can do for you—and your business—until you have seen it in action, until you have examined it for yourself. In thousands of the world's biggest businesses it is today an indispensable mechanism for cutting costs and speeding up efficiency. It prints quickly and cheaply all kinds of letters, forms, blanks, interdepartment communications, bulletins, etc. And, by simply tracing or drawing them, illustrations, designs and diagrams may be included on the same sheet. No cuts to make—no type to be set—no wasteful and wearying repeat operations—no outside agencies with inside information about your affairs—*and almost no expense.* Quick, clean, the mimeograph delivers five thousand finely printed duplicates an hour. It saves time, labor, money. It systematizes and speeds up routine. It opens up new opportunities every day to keep in touch with your customers, your supply sources, your employees. You don't know the mimeograph unless you know the *new mimeograph.* Booklet "A" suggests some of its emergency uses. Write for it *now.* A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.

MIMEOGRAPH EDISON-DICK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

JANUARY 30, 1918

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

On account of the war and the consequent delays in the mails, both in New York City and on the railways, this copy of The Outlook may reach the subscriber late. The publishers are doing everything in their power to facilitate deliveries

MR. GARFIELD'S UKASE

On January 16 the Fuel Administrator, Mr. Garfield, ordered what was in effect a "lockout" of practically all industries east of the Mississippi.

The order provided, first, that until further notice all persons selling fuel should give precedence to the necessary current requirements of railways, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly Governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county, or State governments for necessary public uses.

The five days from January 18 to January 22, and every Monday thereafter until March 25, were by this order made days of enforced idleness for most of the business men of the country. With certain exceptions, manufacturing plants have been forbidden to burn fuel or use power derived from fuel on any of these days. This provision is made to apply to all business offices on each "workless Monday." The exceptions to this provision included manufacturers of certain kinds of food, and plants necessary to the publication of daily papers and current periodicals. Plants which must be operated continuously to avoid serious injury have been permitted to use as much fuel as is necessary to avoid such injury. All plants and buildings have been of course permitted to use enough fuel to prevent injury by freezing.

Food stores, under this sweeping order, have been permitted to keep open on any of the specified days until twelve o'clock noon. Stores selling drugs and medical supplies have been permitted to maintain the heat necessary for this purpose throughout the day and evening. Theaters and places of public entertainment were first included in the general provisions of the law, which would have necessitated their closing on Monday. Upon the urgent plea of men interested in the theatrical business theaters were later granted permission to open on Monday, provided they kept closed on Tuesday.

After this sweeping order was issued it was found necessary to modify its action in regard to certain specified industries engaged in important war work. It is a curious fact that in making public the list of necessary exceptions Mr. Garfield violated one of the fundamental rulings of the Governmental censorship—rulings which are posted and observed in every newspaper office in the country. This ruling prohibits the publication of information concerning contracts and production of air material. Yet Mr. Garfield scattered broadcast over the country a list of firms engaged in work of this kind—work of such importance to the Government that it was deemed essential to release them from the restriction of the Fuel Administrator's order. There seems to have been lack of co-ordination somewhere along the line.

The effect of the ramifications of the Garfield order in producing confusion in the business centers of the country is well illustrated by a notice which the Postmaster of the city of New York found it necessary to issue to every business house of that city. This notice stated that "it is anticipated that congestion may result from the accumulation of mail during the period [of five days' closing] unless some provision is made for its delivery prior to January 23." In view of this congestion the Postmaster requested that "concerns whose place of business are affected have an authorized representative stationed at the street entrance of their various places of business to receive mail from the carriers, who will make their usual rounds," since "it can be readily understood that an accumulation of five days' mail for delivery on Wednesday next will tend to unduly tax the capacity of the Post-Office."

There was also lack of co-ordination to some extent between the officials responsible for this order and those whom the order affected. The order was designed to save fuel and clear up freight congestion. Nevertheless, in New York City, for instance, it failed of part of its purpose, because many manufacturers closed down so completely on the first idle day that they refrained from taking away from the freight depots such material as was awaiting delivery. Such misunderstandings of the order were the natural consequence of the haste and suddenness with which the order was issued.

MR. GARFIELD'S EXPLANATION

The suddenness with which the order was issued was explained in part by Mr. Garfield in his public defense of his action. Plainly he regarded his order as an emergency operation of the kill-or-cure variety. In the course of his defense he said:

> Industry is in an unbalanced condition. We lack many essentials—food, clothing, fuel. We have piled up enormous stores of things not essential to life, but very essential to war. We have piled these up so high on our docks and in our storehouses that the ships available cannot carry them away as fast as they pile up. For lack of bunker coal held back by traffic congestion the number of ships in our harbors increases menacingly.
>
> The food supply is threatened to an even greater degree than the fuel supply. This condition is in large part due to the congestion that at many points holds the loaded cars in its grip. . . .
>
> The order as it stands puts all industry on an equal footing, favoring none and avoiding unfair competition, but this reason alone is not sufficient.
>
> This reason, plus the fact the order will put coal in the empty bins of the people, will save coal, will aid in breaking up congestion of traffic and in furnishing an adequate supply of coal to the people who need it and to the ships which cannot sail without it—these are sufficient reasons and justify the order. . . .
>
> To have delayed the application of the order would only have added to the congestion.

President Wilson, in support of Mr. Garfield, has said that he agreed that such action was necessary, and that he had approved of the order. Press comment on the order of the Fuel Administrator has been sharply critical of the inefficiency which has permitted the present situation to develop—some of the severest arraignments of the handling of the fuel situation have come from journals which have been consistent and whole-hearted defenders of the Administration.

THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY HEARS A DEFENSE OF CRITICISM

The American Defense Society has brought an active year to an active conclusion by acquiring a new honorary President, Theodore Roosevelt. In accepting the honorary presidency of this society Mr. Roosevelt pointed out very distinctly the fallacy of those who pleaded that to support the present Administration it is necessary to suppress unpleasant facts concerning its shortcomings. He pointed out the fact that every loyal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

American should regard it as a duty to criticise fearlessly whatever is done that is wrong in order that the remedies may be speedily applied.

Mr. Roosevelt showed by a quotation from his writings after the Spanish-American War that the principle which he advocates to-day with a Democratic Administration in power he also advocated in 1899 when a Republican Administration was in power. He said:

"Shortly after the Spanish-American War I became Governor of New York. I had been part of Mr. McKinley's Administration, and the next year I was to run as Vice-President on the ticket with him. But then, as now, I held it to be my prime duty to tell the truth when it was in the interest of the Nation that the truth should be told. In November, 1899, I wrote as follows about the Santiago campaign, in which I had taken part:

"'The bureaus in Washington were absolutely enmeshed in red tape, and were held for the most part by elderly men no longer fit to break through routine and show the necessary initiative and willingness to accept responsibility.'

"Don't you think that applies pretty well to-day? Remember that I was speaking about my own party, the Administration of my own party, and of the war in which I had taken part. I continued:

"'The Santiago campaign was a welter of confusion, with an utter lack of organization and that skilled leadership which can come only through practice. The Army was more than once uncomfortably near disaster, from which it was saved only by the incompetence of its foes.'"

The American Defense Society has been a consistent advocate of universal training and of the suppression of seditionists and enemy agents within the United States. It was active in the curtailment of the powers of enemy insurance companies to transmit military information to Germany and in calling the attention of the country to the machinations of men of the stamp of Hearst and La Follette. It has perhaps been less constructive than the National Security League, but it has accomplished much of value. Its headquarters are at 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

"GO ON OR GO UNDER"

The British Prime Minister rarely makes an address in which some one phrase does not stand out so sharply that it strikes the public imagination. Such a phrase was his "The people either must go on or go under" in the address of January 13 before the British Labor Conference. The country had been waiting to hear from Mr. Lloyd George on the pressing question of man power in the war. The time has come when England must renew its strength in the field or, at the least, must provide for its renewal in the future. Great Britain to-day is holding back twice as many Germans as France is holding back, while the British line is much shorter than the French line. The reason is simple: The part of the line held for the Allies by France is rugged and abounds in natural defenses, so that both the German and the French in that part of the field can maintain a safe defensive with much fewer forces than the British and the Germans are obliged to use on the shorter line, which runs through almost level country.

What Lloyd George said as to England's need of man power is applicable to this country also: "You might as well stop fighting unless you are going to do it well. If you are not going to do it with all your might, it is real murder of the gallant fellows who have stood there for three years."

Mr. Lloyd George scoffed at the idea that Germany would accept even moderate terms. He added that he meant "the moderate demands of the most pacifist souls in this assembly," and declared, "Try to cash that check at the Hindenburg bank. It will be returned dishonored." What is more, the reception in Germany of the programmes of President Wilson and Lloyd George has been to regard the offers as proof of weakening by the Allies. There has been no answer at all from the civilian side of the German Government, and the answer from the military side has been such as to show that militarism in Germany is still dominant. Every suggestion that has been answered at all, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, has been met with a flat negative. We may well join in this country in the injunction of the English Prime Minister to his people: "Do not suffer any delusion."

THE STRENGTHEN AMERICA CAMPAIGN

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has launched a striking campaign to help in the education of the people in the facts concerning the liquor problems of America. It has prepared a series of advertisements for the use of local temperance organizations or individuals desirous of helping in the work. It is the purpose of the Council to prepare enough advertisements to provide for the insertion of two each week. All these advertisements are to be run under the general title of "Strengthen America." Here is an example of the type of advertisement prepared for the Federal Council of Churches by Mr. Charles Stelzle:

Strengthen America

Liquor and the War

Food, Labor, Life—

These are the chief factors in winning the war;—*and the liquor men are wasting all three!*

They are wasting food—

last year the waste amounted to 7,000,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs!—*And they have no right to starve some men by making others drunk!*

They are wasting labor—

about 300,000 men are engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of booze—in breweries, saloons and restaurants, as brewers, bartenders and waiters—at a time when every man is needed in some useful occupation to help win the war.—*The labor of these 300,000 men is worse than wasted—no possible good can come of it, but much harm is done.*

They are wasting life—

bartenders, brewery workers and waiters in saloons lose an average of six years of life on account of their occupations. If the 300,000 men who make and sell booze lose an average of six years of life, it makes a total of 1,800,000 years of life. The average man works about 30 years—*so that the liquor traffic is using up the equivalent of 60,000 men in each generation. And this is too great a price for the nation to pay.*

For these reasons:

***first*—the waste of foods;**
***second*—the waste of labor;**
***third*—the waste of life;**

—for these reasons we have a right to demand that the liquor business be abolished.

If you believe that the traffic in Alcohol does more harm than good—*help stop it!*

Strengthen America Campaign

The campaign of the Council of Churches to get such material as this before the public is one of the best possible methods of educating the Nation in the facts concerning the liquor trade. The campaign deserves the widest support and recognition. These advertisements can be secured without expense by writing to the Strengthen America Campaign, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

THE CAILLAUX CASE

The most recent developments with regard to Joseph Caillaux have been astounding. Few persons have supposed that the American Government would have a direct connection with the case. But it has had. According to Secretary Lansing's disclosures, it appears that in 1915 the American representative at Buenos Aires, the capital of the Argentine Republic, had been able to establish the fact that M. Caillaux, during his visit that year to Argentina, had been in communication

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with the Berlin Foreign Office through the famous—or rather infamous—Count von Luxburg, German Chargé d'Affaires, with the object of concluding peace with Germany at practically any price. Mr. Lansing gave out the text of the intercepted despatches containing the information which our State Department had furnished to the French Government, and which was doubtless responsible, among other things, for the arrest of Caillaux.

The first despatch was from Count von Bernstoff, German Ambassador at Washington, containing damaging statements as to Caillaux's references to the French Government and warning German newspapers against praising him. This last was not without humor, for Caillaux, in order to make his countrymen feel that he had been patriotic despite his machinations with Germany, directed that the German newspapers should blame instead of praise him.

Another despatch gave notice of the steamer on which Caillaux was sailing from Argentina, foreshadowing its capture by submarines because the captain of the steamer carried important papers, and asking that Caillaux be treated with every courtesy and consideration.

Secretary Lansing also gave out the text of the instructions sent by the German censor on June 6, 1917, urgently requesting, for political reasons, that the newspapers publish nothing about Caillaux, indeed that "his name be not mentioned under any circumstances by the German press."

According to the Paris "Temps," the Bernstorff cablegrams were sent to Germany from Washington through Sweden and by the intermediary of the Swedish Legation at Washington. At all events, it is assumed that Count von Bernstorff was able to communicate with his Government through a secret channel, supposed to be Sweden, that messages were sent in the Swedish code, and that this practice continued until the British Government learned enough to enable it to prove that diplomatic immunity was being violated. It is understood that later in 1915 the Swedish Legation at Washington declined to sign any more Bernstorff messages, and that the Luxburg messages of 1917 were sent through the Swedish Legation in Buenos Aires and the Swedish Foreign Office to Berlin.

Thus we see why the Premier, M. Clemenceau, was willing to stake the fate of his Ministry on the justice of the arrest of Caillaux, who is now in jail—the first time an ex-Premier of France has ever been so treated.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

For the second time the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to an assemblage of persons rather than to some one person. In 1904 it was awarded to the Institute of International Law. It has now been awarded to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

This is also the second time that the Nobel Peace Prize has recognized the Red Cross. Its very first award (1901) went—half to each—to Henri Dunant, of Geneva, the founder of the Red Cross movement, and to Frédéric Passy, of Paris, the founder of the Universal Peace Congresses.

All of the Nobel prizes were established by the late Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. He was born in Stockholm. When he was a little boy, he went with his father to St. Petersburg, where his father established a torpedo factory. After a while Alfred returned to Sweden. As might be expected from his father's business, it was natural for the young man to begin to study explosives. He came to America, and among other things pursued the study of mechanical engineering under John Ericsson. Returning to Sweden, he devoted himself especially to the investigation of nitroglycerine. He finally discovered that when incorporated with some absorbent substance it became not only safer but more convenient to use. This invention he patented. He called it dynamite.

From its manufacture Nobel became very rich. He determined to leave his fortune in trust for the establishment of five annual prizes. He calculated that the interest on the property would make each prize worth nearly $40,000, and so it proved to be. The first three prizes he founded for excellence in those departments of science which most interested him: physics first of all, and then chemistry, and then medicine. The other prizes were for the most remarkable work of an idealistic character in the field of literature, and to the person or society that during the year preceding the award had rendered greatest service in the furtherance of international brotherhood.

These prizes, Nobel decreed, were to be awarded without distinction of nationality. He put the various academies of his own country, Sweden, in charge of the first four prizes, and the Norwegian Storthing, or parliament, in charge of the fifth. The recipient was to be pledged to give, unless absolutely prevented, during the six months following the receipt of the prizes, a public lecture on the subject of the particular work thus distinguished. It was provided that the lectures in physics, chemistry, medicine, and literature were to take place at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, and the lecture on peace was to occur at Christiania, the capital of Norway.

The candidates must be nominated before February 1 of each year. The nominations are then considered by the Swedish Academies and the Norwegian Storthing. Awards are announced on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death.

Distribution of the prizes began in 1901, five years after Nobel's death. It took this length of time because certain members of the Nobel family protested the will. They went to law about it and might have won if Emanuel Nobel, the head of the family, had joined the protesting members. He would thus have become rich, but he unselfishly refused, and his refusal insured the fulfillment of Alfred Nobel's wishes.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

While the awards of the other four prizes in December, 1917, have not been announced, so far as we know, the "Journal de Genève" confirms the rumored award of the Peace Prize to the International Red Cross Committee. What are that Committee's functions? In 1912 the International Red Cross Conference agreed that an International Committee should undertake in any war the work of forwarding mail to prisoners. Accordingly, in this war the work was assumed by an International Committee of the Red Cross, named the Agence Internationale des Prisonniers de Guerre. The latest report of the Swiss Post-Office reveals the immense amount of the reforwarding of mail thus accomplished. From the beginning of the war until the end of October, 1917, nearly 335,000,000 letters and postal cards and over 62,000,000 small parcels have been taken over and reforwarded to the prisoners of war of both belligerent groups held in the various countries. There were also reforwarded more than 8,200,000 money-orders. Finally, nearly 5,300,000 bread parcels were sent out.

Though the war has greatly reduced post-office revenues in Switzerland, the Swiss Post-Office permits not only the sending of mail matter and consignments to prisoners of war, but also of all correspondence addressed by prisoners and interned civilians to their relatives and friends without a centime of charge. In this and other respects Switzerland has indeed been a Good Samaritan in this war.

The organizer and President of the Agence Internationale is M. Gustave Ador. His portrait appears on another page. He may be called the first citizen of Geneva, so long and honorable has been his record in the activities of that city. He is seventy-three years old. His Genevan suburb, the town of Cologny, elected him alderman when he was still in the twenties. He became Mayor of Cologny, then Deputy to the "Grand Conseil," or Great Council, of the Canton of Geneva. Last June, with practical unanimity, the Federal Assembly elected him Federal Councilor. As such he, with his six colleagues, will exercise supreme executive power. They also exercise not a little legislative influence, as they have access to the Federal Assembly's sessions, introduce legislative proposals, give their opinion on various measures, and prepare the Budget. All Switzerland feels that M. Ador, succeeding to the position held by Herr Hoffmann, the pro-German, will do much towards guiding Switzerland aright in this crisis.

It is, however, in his humanitarian rather than in his political capacity that Gustave Ador is known; so much so that letters from strangers come to the Agence addressed to "Monsieur Croix Rouge Ador" and beginning familiarly enough, from "Mon Cher Gustave" to "Gustave Adoré."

The other day M. Ador thus defined his belief: "It is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

impossible, according to my conviction, that after such sacrifice, such tears, such mourning, such heroic acts, the humanity of to-morrow will not be a better humanity. . . . Then we shall realize the truth of the beatitudes, Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after *justice*, and Blessed are the merciful. A peace based upon justice and law, realized in fraternal love, that is my heart's desire."

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

The first three States to vote on the Prohibition Amendment were Mississippi, Virginia, and Kentucky. In all three States the Amendment came through with flying colors. Kentucky is now engaged in a fight to secure State-wide prohibition.

In New York State also the prohibition forces have not been idle. The New York Anti-Saloon League has had introduced in the Assembly an Emergency War Prohibition Bill, designed to be effective during the war with Germany and for one year thereafter to cover the period of demobilization. This bill does not repeal the present Raines Law, but suspends its licensing features, leaving all restrictive features in force. The bill prohibits for the period specified the manufacture and sale of alcohol and alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes, and the use of grain or other foodstuffs for such manufacture.

This bill is similar in form to the measure which The Outlook hopes may soon pass the National Legislature. While the New York State bill is applicable in too limited a field to satisfy the legitimate desires of those who hope for National emergency prohibition at this time, its passage by the New York Legislature would give to the advocates of National emergency prohibition, in and out of Congress, valuable encouragement.

WOMEN AS CONDUCTORS

Last autumn, in New York City, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system began to train women for the position of car conductors, and at the end of the year the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was taking applications of women for all station positions, such as ticket choppers, station agents, and even porters, and was actually installing women in its "gondola" street cars. Women were selected who combine physical strength with presence of mind. In every case it was necessary that they should pass muscular tests in order to prove that they could manipulate obstinate windows, turn ventilation rods, and hold their own with teamsters who might possibly argue concerning the question of right of way.

The new subway just opened in the metropolis is also employing women conductors, who seem to have had so far considerable success not only as efficient transportation servants but in managing crowds of passengers with tact and good humor.

It now develops that the employment of women for heavier sorts of transportation work than the above is being undertaken. It was announced the other day that the New York Central system was employing a hundred women as section workers, and that hundreds of women are already in railway machine shops doing tasks which only men have been supposed to be able to handle. In these shops women are employed as operators of lathes, drills, presses and other complicated machine tools. In some shops women paint all parts of locomotives. Women are also employed in journal-box work and in cleaning the yards and shops.

Among the railways which have introduced women into their mechanical departments are the Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, New York Central, the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie, the Burlington, Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul. On most of these roads the employment of women is no longer an experiment.

CHINESE CHANGES

The recent Cabinet change in China was the result of dissension among the northern military parties. Tuan Chi-jui, the late powerful Prime Minister, is said to be a fairly conscientious man, but obsessed by ambition and the love of military display. He headed one of the military parties. When the leaders of the others gave evidence of personal jealousy, the southern rebels saw their chance. They made a successful military demonstration against the Premier's troops, the other northerners remaining neutral for the moment. Tuan, finding himself in an untenable position, resigned.

The alleged financial transactions with Japan also did not add to the Premier's popularity. He attempted to negotiate a contract for the purchase of arms from Japan, in which contract, it was rumored, certain conditions were accepted that affected China's control of her arsenals. So far as we know, however, that contract has not yet been signed.

To crown all, Tuan had refused to recommend to the President the reconvening of the old Parliament, though he was not opposed to the election of a new Parliament. Thereupon about one-quarter of the members of the old body met in Canton and organized a sort of provisional government. Thus far, though it gained one of its chief aims in Tuan's resignation, it has apparently done nothing of great consequence. It is true, it elected a temporary President, appointed a Cabinet, and organized an army; but it has not been able to raise much money, and without money armies cannot fight or governments operate.

Meanwhile the ordinary business of the country, we learn, continues with little interruption. Politically the present outlook is also hopeful, for there is a disposition on both sides to compromise. We hope that this will result in a reconciliation of north and south.

A FINE AMERICAN SEAMAN

Not long ago The Outlook printed a portrait of Captain William Hardy, a member of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, who lately, at the age of eighty-five, visited that country for the first time since he left the island Empire with the "Black Ships" of Commodore Perry sixty-odd years ago. With the picture we printed an account of the reception given Captain Hardy as told by the cable despatches. Now an account of the reception to Captain Hardy in Tokyo reaches us from Mr. Gregory Mason, The Outlook's Staff Correspondent in Japan. It is so interesting that we make no apology for the lateness of its appearance:

"Captain Hardy was a common seaman with Perry. He won the title which he goes by to-day later when he commanded his own ship in the merchant service. Japanese school-children were notably enthusiastic about Captain Hardy's visit. They had read in their histories of the visit of Perry's black ships and the resultant change that came over their country, and they welcomed the idea of gaining an opportunity to see the last survivor of Perry's expedition.

"With the many officials and prominent Japanese who greeted the old American tar at Yokohama was Mr. Sanzayemon Okada, eighty-three years old, the only surviving member of the representatives of the Shogun Government who met Perry on his landing in 1853. He and Captain Hardy could not speak each other's language, but they fell into each other's arms in an embrace more eloquent than any spoken greeting. The health of many a younger man would have given way before the unintermitting round of receptions, speeches, dinners, and patriotic rallies. The supreme honor was given when, on November 20, Captain Hardy went to the Imperial chrysanthemum garden party arm in arm with the American Ambassador and met the Emperor of Japan. As his Majesty passed through the throng of onlookers, carefully kept off the Imperial path, the Emperor stepped over to the American Embassy group and shook hands with the American mariner, saying in English, 'I am glad to meet you.'

"Captain Hardy planted an Oregon pine at the foot of the monument erected near the spot where Perry landed on the shore at Kurihama sixty-four years ago. Captain Hardy remembers his former trip to Japan more clearly than he remembers much that happened to him at a later period in his active life. He even remembers some of the words used to him by a Japanese woman who entertained him and eleven other sailors from Perry's ships at her house with tea, rice, and cakes. When the young sailor started to leave the house Captain Hardy remembers that she said, '*Sukoshi mate*,' which means, 'Wait a little.'

"The American seaman has had a busy life. After serving

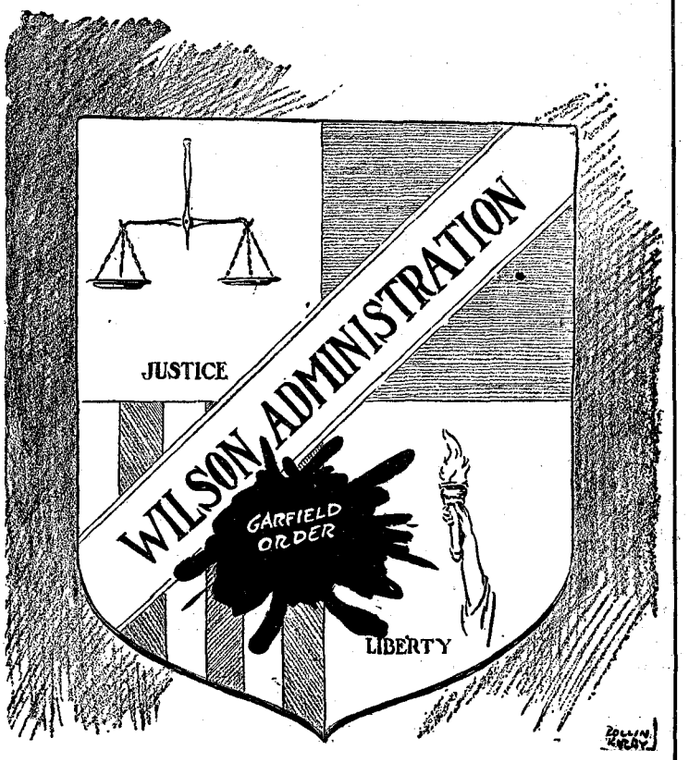
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Kirby in the New York World of January 16

TO THE RESCUE

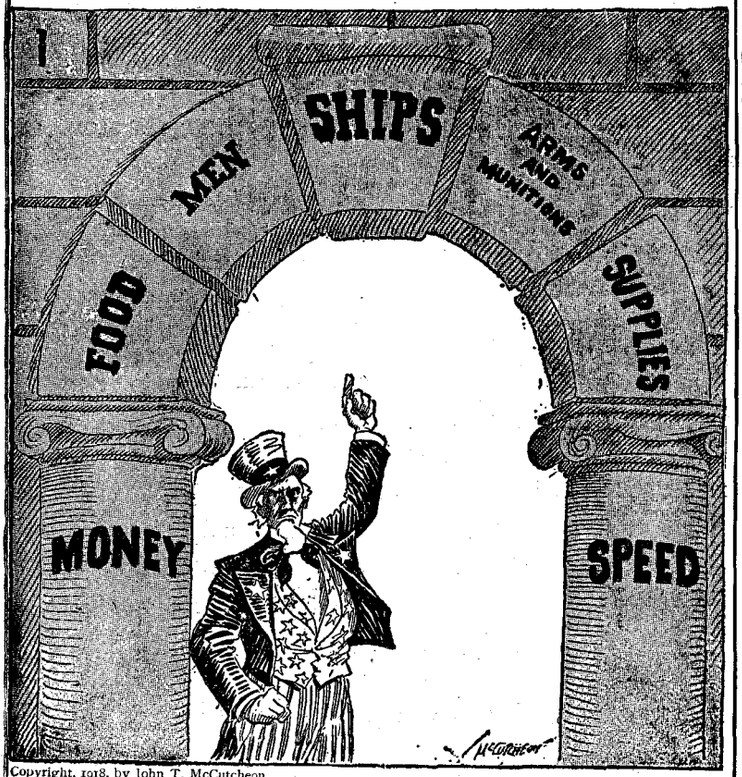
Kirby in the New York World of January 18



THE BLOT IN THE 'SCUTCHEON

THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION AS A CARTOONIST SAW IT THE DAY BEFORE AND THE DAY AFTER THE FUEL RESTRICTION ORDER

McCutcheon in the Chicago Daily Tribune



Copyright, 1918, by John T. McCutcheon

THE KEYSTONE OF THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH

Without Money we can't have food.
Without Food we can't have men.
Without Ships we can't use any of the Food, Men, Arms, Munitions, and Supplies.
And without Speed, there won't be any Triumphal Arch.

From the Baltimore Sun

OUTSIDE OF THAT THE ROAD IS CLEAR

THE STUMBLING-BLOCK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with Perry he continued in the Navy for some time, and during the Civil War saw active service. In the assault against the Confederate forts guarding the Mississippi he was wounded in the head by grape-shot. In the attack on Fort Fisher he was wounded so severely in the right side that since then, as he says, he has been 'forced to wear five false ribs to starboard.'

"In 1885 Hardy was retired from the Navy by the age limit. He settled on a farm near Portland, Oregon, where he has lived most of his life since then. He left it for a short time to take part in the rush of gold-seekers to Alaska. He is remarkably vigorous for his age. He reads and writes without glasses, and, as he says, he has even fought in the present war, for when a member of the I. W. W. insulted his uniform a few months ago in Portland Captain Hardy knocked him down, and thereby broke a bone in his left hand. He is very proud of this 'wound.'

"Captain Hardy has been wearing the uniform of a common sailor in the American Navy to all functions in Japan. Prior to going to meet the Emperor with the American Ambassador on the day of the Imperial garden party Captain Hardy appeared at the Embassy in his uniform. Now there is a hard and fast rule that guests must wear frock coats and silk hats at the Imperial garden party, except officers, who wear their uniforms. But it was believed that the uniform of an ordinary sailor would hardly pass the captious sartorial censor, so a frock coat and a silk hat were procured for the old salt to wear. He was a sight for the gods with his bell-mouthed seaman's trousers showing below the frock coat! After he had met the Emperor Captain Hardy received the congratulations of his fellow-Americans. In talking to one of these, an American clergyman of long residence in Japan, he was heard to say:

"'Say, Bishop, it's the first time in my life I ever had on a frock coat. But, I can tell you, I'm a damn sight prouder of this,' and he threw back the coat and patted the blue jacket of the American Navy underneath."

Captain Hardy has been frequently spoken of as the only surviving member of the Perry expedition. In our By the Way department this week, however, will be found notes mentioning three other survivors of the expedition.

A TURNING-POINT

WITH the issuance of the Garfield Fuel Order that was published on January 17 and went into effect the next day, the Nation entered a new stage in the waging of this war.

That order was designed to conserve fuel and relieve the congestion on the railways.

What that order has actually done is to bring about a great change in the relation of the American people to their President.

For the first nine months after the American declaration of war against Germany the American people gave unqualified support to the Administration. There has been nothing like it in the history of this or, so far as we can remember, of any other country. The Administration asked for a draft law, and the Nation at once not only conscripted its youth, but by volunteers aided the Government in enforcing conscription. The Administration asked for loans, and the people out of patriotism did what they would never have dreamed of doing for profit—lent their Government hundreds of millions more than they had been asked to lend. The Administration told the people that they were to be heavily taxed, and, though there has been criticism that the burdens have been distributed inequitably, there has been no complaint that the burdens are heavy. By the hundreds of thousands men have gone to camp, and there have developed an enthusiasm and spirit of loyalty that have justified the faith of the country in them. Coming into this war deliberately, purposely, knowingly unprepared, the Administration has done some things magnificently, some things blunderingly, and the people have approved. It was the people that drove the Administration into war; it is the people that have given the Administration this unwavering, uncritical support. The newspapers have restrained themselves from telling of faults they knew of. Men in Congress have refrained from partisan debate and have worked together. To every suggestion of criticism or of question the answer has come from all quarters, "Stand by the President."

Never in the history of this country has any President had any such support as that given to Woodrow Wilson.

And now has come the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield, and the whole aspect of the Nation is changed.

No sooner was that Fuel Order issued than there was an outburst of protests.

Those protests did not threaten any resistance to the order. On the contrary, the fine bearing of the American people in this war has never been exemplified more splendidly than in the prompt effort of all and sundry to comply with this unwelcome order. They obeyed, but protested.

Those protests did not indicate mere desire to avoid hardships. On the contrary, the cheerfulness with which the people have accepted the discomforts and in many cases severe privations consequent in that order has been amazing. The idleness it entailed brought no disorder. The people of America have good-naturedly endured this discomfort, but they have protested.

Why?

A vessel at sea is in imminent danger of destruction. The captain orders all hands to the lifeboats. Every one obeys. No one argues whether the danger is imminent or not. The captain is supposed to know. No one complains of the hardships of life in an open boat at sea. That hardship is better than going down with the wreck. There is nothing to do but to obey. But the captain of the vessel will be called to account. Has he been steering a course that inevitably tends to wreck? Why did he let his vessel get into such danger? The people who own that ship will not be particularly interested in the man who ordered all hands to the lifeboats; they will be very much interested in the man who allowed the ship to drift into such danger that lifeboats offered the only way to escape from the wreck.

An army is threatened with destruction by the enemy. The general in command orders a strategic retreat. Artillery is abandoned, bridges are destroyed. The fertile countryside that might furnish support to the enemy is laid waste. Strongholds that cost colossal labor and numerous lives are left to fall into the enemy's hands. The army withdraws; it is saved. The soldiers, of course, obey. They prefer the hardship of retreat to defeat by the enemy. They do not know, as the general knows, the signs that showed the danger. But they and the people at home will demand to be told who is responsible, not for the order to retreat, but for the blundering that brought the army into such a dangerous position that only a costly strategic withdrawal could save it from total defeat.

The Garfield Fuel Order was a call of all hands to the lifeboats. All obeyed. But all have a right to be told who the incompetent was that let the ship drift on the rocks.

The Garfield Fuel Order was a command to retreat before the face of the enemy. All obeyed. But all have a right to be told who the incompetent was that let the army become exposed to the danger of destruction.

For nine months the American people have been told by the Administration that everything was going well. For nine months they have believed it. And now, by order of that Administration, industry was paralyzed for five consecutive days and will be for nine successive Mondays in order that the Nation may escape a threatened worse catastrophe.

Suppose American aviators by a sudden assault on the German railways and factories had succeeded in stopping the main industries of Germany for fourteen days, should we ever tire of telling one another of the exploit? It would have been a great victory for us, a great defeat for Germany. Now that it is our factories that are closed should we deny the defeat? Though the injury was not inflicted directly by Germany, is it the less an injury?

It is asserted by the President that the order was necessary. There is only one justification for the infliction of such an injury on one's own country, and that is the avoidance of a severer, a more ruinous, defeat.

No wonder there has been a protest. No wonder that the cry has gone up from all over the afflicted parts of the Nation. Why have we been told that all was well when we were on the way to wreck? Why have we been told that our lines were strong when we were facing such calamity? Who has been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fooling us? What can we believe? This is the tenor of the protest, the outcry.

And the people are not directing their questioning to any subordinate; they are looking to their chief servant—the President. They have spoken of him almost as of a king. They have made of him the emblem of the country. They have even resented criticism of him as of one who by virtue of his office can do no wrong. The honor that the American people are willing to pay—are desirous of paying—to their President is the outward sign of the vastness of his trusteeship. There is nothing like it in the world. The man who occupies the Presidency must live up to the dignity of his office, but he must not, at his peril, venture too far in imposing upon the people's desire that he play a great rôle. The American people treat their President like a king, but they never forget that he is a servant. And if he forgets it they are likely to remind him of it sharply. And therefore at a time like this they are inclined to look beyond the Fuel Administrator, beyond the Secretary of War. They are likely to look to the President and to ask him some questions.

They will ask him why the steps that were taken last summer to avert the calamity that we are now enduring were repudiated; why the provision made by Secretary Lane for securing an ample supply of good coal with the patriotic co-operation of the coal operators was allowed to be overthrown by Secretaries Daniels and Baker. They will acknowledge the President's inclination to stand by his appointees; but they will ask why he did not stand by the intelligent and far-seeing appointee, Secretary Lane, but allowed his labor to go for nothing. They will ask the President where and who the incompetents are who were further responsible for the conditions that made a calamity the only way of escape from catastrophe. They will ask him what special competence the President of a college has as Fuel Administrator. They will ask him if other great errors and failures have been likewise kept from them. They will ask him whether he is sure that all his chief subordinates and colleagues are and have been making ready our arms and armies with all possible speed and effectiveness. They will ask him whether the men at the front—*their* men, *their* sons and brothers—are going to be given the chance for their lives that soldiers in these days should have. They will ask him about arms, about artillery, about airplanes. It is the President they are going to hold responsible.

They have discovered that here in the tenth month of the war the country has not yet struck a blow; but instead has received from its own Administration a blow that to thousands is staggering. They are proud of their President's skill in the absorbingly interesting struggle of international politics, but they want him to turn his mind from Lloyd George and the Bolsheviki long enough to decide what shall be done to straighten out the tangle at home and to give authority to some one to manage and direct the immediate business at hand.

They have read the reports of the Senate investigation into the conduct of the War Department. They have been disturbed by what was disclosed there of the lack of munitions and clothing, and they have been disturbed still more by the self-complacency with which the Secretary of War has contemplated his successes and his failures indiscriminately.

They note the attempt to bring order out of chaos by the introduction of bills creating a department of munitions with a secretary at its head to sit in the Cabinet, and creating a War Cabinet to do what the President declines to do or cannot do—direct and co-ordinate for war purposes the multitudinous tasks of all departments, bureaus, and commissions of the Government. They have noted the President's rejection of these two proposals, and they are going to ask him what he proposes in place of these bills, how he plans to cut red tape—not what he plans to say, but what he proposes to do.

The American people at times can be very blunt. Their first war enthusiasm is over. It will not return. In its place they are going to substitute determination. It is a soberer quality, but it has its merits. And the more determined the American people are, the less patient are they with officials who are dilatory and incompetent. What does it matter to them if among these incompetent and dilatory officials there are some friends of the President? What does matter to them is that their sons and brothers who have gone or are going overseas be armed and equipped to defend themselves and their country.

RUSSIA'S NEW DESPOTISM

The leaders of the Bolsheviki have at one stroke outraged the rights of both the majority and the minority of the Russian people.

The Constituent Assembly was a representative body. It stood for the self-government of Russia. If it had any imperialist element, it was so small as to be negligible. Its members were almost all democrats or Socialists. Every type of each of these two political doctrines was represented, from the constitutional monarchist to the Socialist whose dogmas were as fierce as the Anarchists' if different in philosophy. Yet no sooner had preliminary votes shown that a large majority of the Constituent Assembly was anti-Bolshevik than threats of force compelled it to dissolve and disperse. Naturally, the Bolshevik leaders disclaim responsibility for the atrocious and cold-blooded murder of two of the former members of Kerensky's Cabinet, both delegates to the Constituent Assembly; but it was the armed ruffians they had allowed to intimidate the Assembly who sought out Professor Kokoshkine and Mr. Shingaroff in the hospital where they were lying ill and killed them in their beds. This deed of the Red Guards is morally the deed of the Lenine Government, and history will so regard it. It was more horrible but not more despotic than the attempt to arrest Mr. Tchernoff, Chairman of the Constituent Assembly, and not more despotic than the decree declaring that the Constituent Assembly would not be allowed to meet anywhere and that a Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates would be recognized as having national power.

The defense of the Bolshevik leaders in thus overthrowing the Constituent Assembly is that some of its members were chosen before the fall of Kerensky, but there is no evidence whatever that the Assembly did not fairly represent actual Russian sentiment. If it be said, as Lenine has said, that soldiers, workmen, and peasants make up nine-tenths of Russia's population, the answer is obvious. It is that these were just the people who did elect and must have elected the delegates.

That Lenine and Trotsky deny any rights whatever to the minority—the so-called *bourgeoisie*, the professional classes, and the hated "capitalistic" classes—is not mere report. We have Lenine's own statement that only the "class-conscious" proletariat should hold power, that they should have "sole authority," that all the land should be seized at once, that the capitalists should be excluded from any share in affairs. This is contained in an extremely interesting and illuminating catechism in which Lenine answered categorically questions as to the status, division, and views of all Russian parties. The questionnaire was submitted to him by the editors of "Class Struggle," and reprinted in the New York "Evening Post."

The antagonism of the Bolsheviki to all others than hand-workers, thus stated by Lenine, and their refusal of *any* rights or consideration to merchants, bankers, railway managers, manufacturers, or the intellectual workers, is confirmed by an extremely well informed report from Russia, made privately, which we have been privileged to see. That report shows that the formula of Lenine, Trotsky, and their associates involves a victorious proletariat, a fundamental social revolution with all the land for the peasant, all the control of industry to be in the workingman, and all the powers of government in the democratic *soviets*.

Thus it is fully apparent that Russia is not to be allowed to govern itself by a Constituent Assembly representing a majority of its people, nor is the minority of non-hand-workers to have lot or part in administration. There is left simply a despotic committee claiming to represent the proletariat only, but having no other evidence of that mandate than the bayonets of the Red Guard. The early days of the French Revolution showed no more truly a Reign of Terror.

As to the international policy of Trotsky, nothing could more clearly show its folly than the statement of newspapers supporting him, as quoted in despatches of January 23 from Petrograd, that the negotiations with Germany were intended to unmask the real imperialistic nature of Germany's demands! No other nation has ever supposed that the demands would be anything but imperialistic, so that Trotsky's object seems to have been to convince himself of what every one else knew. And it is to diplomacy like this that Russia intrusts her fate!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REPAIRING THE WAR MACHINE

"THE military establishment of America has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the Government of the United States. We are trying to work it out. I speak not as a Democrat, but as an American citizen."

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, was speaking at a luncheon held in honor of him and of Mr. Julius Kahn of California, respectively Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and ranking Republican member of the corresponding House committee, by the National Security League. At this point one of his hearers interrupted him by saying, "You are telling the truth, Senator."

"We are trying, my friends," continued Senator Chamberlain, "and I have burned the midnight oil in an effort to do it —we have tried to centralize the power of supplying the Army in one man who can say 'No,' and has the nerve to say 'No' when the time comes to say it. We have reported a bill, following the experience of Great Britain and France, creating a Director of Munitions for this purpose. We have gone one step further, and we have provided a bill for the creation of a Cabinet of War, whose duty it shall be to lay out—we never have had, and haven't now—a programme to carry on this war to a successful conclusion. My friends, this is not an Administration measure; it is an American measure, and comes from Republicans and Democrats both."

THE WAR CABINET BILL

According to the measure which Mr. Chamberlain refers to, there would be created a War Cabinet "to be composed of three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." This small body would be the medium through which the President would exercise certain of his executive powers. It would have authority to formulate policies for the prosecution of the war; to co-ordinate and direct the activities of all executive departments and officials so far as, in its judgment, it might be necessary to do so for the prosecution of the war; to determine, on its own motion, subject to review by the President, differences between departments concerning the prosecution of the war; to require information from and to utilize the services of any of the departments or officers of the Government or of the States necessary for the prosecution of the war; to issue orders and make rules to carry out these purposes. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy would be by this measure required to assign to duty with the War Cabinet such commissioned officers as it might require; and the War Cabinet itself would be authorized to provide for such other employees as it needed. The salary of its members would be $12,000 each. The War Cabinet would cease to exist at the end of six months after the termination of the war.

There is no provision in the Constitution for a President's Cabinet; there is simply the provision giving to Congress power to establish officers of the United States by law and to make all laws necessary for carrying out its specified powers. It is under these general provisions that such officers as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have themselves been created, and it is under such general provisions that Congress would have the right to supersede these and any other Cabinet officers by new officers.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT THINKS

Whether the President would make good use of any such new War Cabinet as this measure would provide is another and an entirely different question. In view of what President Wilson himself has said about Senator Chamberlain and his bill, it is doubtful. This is the President's statement published on Tuesday, January 22:

> Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth. As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plan, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen. But by comparison with what has been accomplished these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated.
>
> Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the Government has come out of such criticism and investigation. I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience they are much more likely than any other to be effective if the Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid departmental organization which stand in their way.
>
> The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion. My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.
>
> To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the Government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement. I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the Administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice.

THE REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT

In rejoinder, Senator Chamberlain said that he "did not intend to make general criticism of the policy of the Government," but that he "spoke of our not having any cohesive military policy," and had said that we ought to have one. He admitted that there had been an improvement in the War Department, but said that Secretary Baker could not expect to accomplish all that ought to be done because the system is at fault. "Its inherent weakness," said Senator Chamberlain, "in the last analysis, is that there is no authority between the President and the various agencies to carry out details of the work. What is needed is an agency that has authority to act, coming under the President and above the Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board. It must be a clearing-house, with authority to decide things. . . . Even though I have not the support of the President, I intend to urge upon Congress the passage of these bills. I hope the people will be back of me in this effort. I think every one who heard the evidence before the Military Affairs Committee as to the inefficiency of our War Department methods will support the bill now before the Senate."

Another Democratic Senator, Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, who is also a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, is reported to have made the following statement, which was printed in the New York "Times:"

> It is not for me to defend Senator Chamberlain for his speech. He can do that for himself. So far as the Committee's investigation is concerned, the truth was all taken down and reduced to writing. It shows the facts, both sides having been heard faithfully and fully. There is no room for controversy on certain points, among them:
>
> 1. That there was a disastrous delay in supplying men with clothing and overcoats.
> 2. A very unfortunate delay in supplying the soldiers with rifles.
> 3. That they have not yet been supplied with machine guns.
> 4. That men were forcibly taken from their homes and placed in cantonments where they were exposed to disease and sickness as the result of lack of shelter and clothing, and put in hospitals, in many cases without plumbing, or heat, or adequate nurses.
>
> The Committee believes that these conditions and experiences were entirely unnecessary. There was ample time from the time of the declaration of war in April until the men were put in cantonments and camps in September to have furnished proper supplies if steps had been taken promptly. The country had

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

abundant facilities, if they had been properly used, to have overcome the conditions outlined.

Such statements as have been made by Senator Hitchcock and Senator Chamberlain and by the New York "Times," which declared that the defects of the Administration "must be cured" if the President "would escape a sterner calling to account later on," cannot be ascribed to partisanship, since they come from Democratic sources which have been stanch in their support of Mr. Wilson and his Administration.

WHAT THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT OF THE PRESIDENT

The bill for a War Cabinet may not pass Congress, and can scarcely come to enactment if it continues to meet with the opposition of the President.

Some such reorganization of our Government, however, for the effective prosecution of the war is absolutely necessary. Half a dozen or a dozen departments working at cross-purposes cannot direct a war like this. The President cannot give the time and thought necessary to compel team-work. Such complicated machinery as that of our Government will be made not more but less complicated by the addition of a new part if that part is what is called in mechanics a "governor." A War Cabinet such as the Chamberlain Bill proposes is one way of providing that absolutely necessary reconstruction of our Governmental machinery.

Whether that suggestion be accepted or not, whether that bill be passed or not, is a question of expediency. There is no moral principle involved. The sole question is what measure, under the present circumstances, will actually best speed up the war.

If the President does not find this proposal acceptable, is it not clearly his duty to propose a better plan for accomplishing the same end, or, at least, a plan that will end the confusion and one that he will be willing to use? This, we think, is the purport of the country-wide anxiety described by Dr. Odell on another page and the turmoil at Washington pictured by a staff correspondent in the article that follows.

THE TURMOIL IN WASHINGTON

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

THOSE who heard Senator Chamberlain the other day at the luncheon of the National Security League in New York City, when he declared that the "military establishment of America has fallen down," would perhaps hardly realize that in conversation his tones could be as serene and almost velvety as they were this afternoon. He even discussed the "distortion of the truth" in the President's charge against him in such an admirably judicial manner as to make his listener wish that he too might meet possibly similar charges in similar manner.

Senator Chamberlain is a small, compactly built man, but he has such dignity of bearing that one never thinks of his small stature. He impressed me with a certain Napoleonic quality, too—and Napoleon was a small man. Certainly it will need a Napoleon to lead the fight against the President. Whether he wished it or not, Mr. Chamberlain is the recognized leader in that contest. I believe that he will show himself a worthy leader. Oregon has already cause to feel proud of George E. Chamberlain as one of her two Senatorial representatives in Congress. But the country has reason to feel proud of him because to him more than to any other man has fallen the task of pushing through such military measures as the Selective Draft Bill, now law, the Universal Military Training Bill, and the Director of Munitions Bill. Mr. Chamberlain authorized me to make the following statement on his behalf in my interview with him:

"From Washington's letters to the Continental Congress throughout our whole history, as revealed by Upton and others, from Bunker Hill to the present day, we have had neither a military organization nor a military policy. The need of the present day is specially evident. I have been a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for the past seven years, and keenly realize, I am sure, as much as any one realizes, our own deficiencies in what military establishment we have. As to building up a military organization, I approve the efforts of Mr. Baker, Secretary of War. Their good effect is apparent. But they do not go far enough because they do not centralize authority. Hence I introduced a bill creating a Director of Munitions, who, with definite legal powers, would have charge of the production and distribution of war supplies. To aid the President in carrying out his war policy I also introduced a bill yesterday creating a War Cabinet of three members, to be appointed by the President with the Senate's advice and consent. Acting under the President, these men would be legally empowered to devise and direct a war policy, and, to this end, to co-ordinate the activities of the various Government departments. My criticisms of the Government have been directed to the military side, and I and my colleague on the Committee introduced a War Cabinet Bill, in no way to diminish, but to strengthen the President's powers by affording him a new arm of power. In the same way the Director of Munitions Bill would help the Secretary of War. I advocate the Universal Training, Munitions Director, and War Cabinet Bills to aid the Government: that is my whole motive. There is only one thing for an American to do, namely, to help win the war. I am actuated by that impulse only."

Mr. Chamberlain spoke as a patriot, for his patriotism can be no more questioned than that of the President. The Chamberlain bills, however, should appeal to a Democratic Administration with possibly greater force because Mr. Chamberlain is a Democrat, and because he heads a committee the majority of whose members are Democrats.

One of our most distinguished publicists, who does not wish his name to be quoted, said to me:

> Senator Chamberlain has said: "We need to empower a small body of men who shall sit continually and do nothing else but make plans and carry them out, so as to speed up the war and bring it to a successful conclusion." England and France long ago saw the necessity of centralizing war control. In England, especially, the three-member War Cabinet, reduced from the five-member body first proposed, affected and solidified the nation as nothing else has done. Suppose we followed suit. Suppose we had one man from the Cabinet to represent the Administration [the Chamberlain bill would debar Cabinet members, however]. Of course that man would be Lane, the only Cabinet member who represents Presidential timber, by the way, and what a pity that he never can be President; he was unfortunate enough to have been born in Prince Edward Island, you know. But if the Chamberlain bill should go through and you took a man outside of the Cabinet, then I would like to see Garrison.
>
> Second, let's have a man who may be regarded as an Administration man, too, for he helped to get it elected, and has worked with it and for it. I mean Samuel Gompers. England found it wise to put a representative of labor, Henderson, into her War Cabinet. We should be equally politic. We hardly realize what we owe to the labor element at this time of crisis, and who has kept that element in line?—Gompers.
>
> Third, there is the rub. You hear that men like Farrell, of the Steel Corporation, or Schwab, of the Bethlehem Corporation, should be chosen, because they understand how to deal in a great way with great affairs. Then you hear that men like our ex-Presidents should be chosen, because they have had their chance in dealing with affairs. Personally, I would name Elihu Root. He is one of the men of finest caliber in our public life. And, fortunately, he is a Republican. Any bill establishing a War Cabinet should not pass Congress without providing that the members should not all belong to the same political party. In my opinion, Root combines as does no one else two of the necessary qualities which must be represented in the War Cabinet; he is an authority both in international law and in the art of war.

The turmoil in Washington occasioned by the President's severe denunciation of Senator Chamberlain is well illustrated by the conflicting opinions on the Garfield coal order.

One of the largest manufacturers and employers of labor spoke to me this morning as follows:

"Our company has been working on many special Govern-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ment orders for vital supplies. According to the Garfield decree, we must stop that work for the Government. Thus the Government orders us to work for it and then suddenly orders us to stop. We did not see why we should stop when we knew that the Government needed the goods. We knew that two departments of the Government had unconsciously pitted themselves against each other. We put it up to the Government and got exempted from the order.

"But why throw us and our employees into such astonishment and turmoil? Is this a Government, or is it not? Manufacturers and business men are well-nigh crazed with alarm. If the Government can spring such an order on the country overnight, what will it not do next? For both capital and labor the 'overnight' was worse than the decree itself. Of course there are plenty of people who saw long ago that some such order had got to come. They saw it last August when Congress directed the President to proceed with power and when he appointed Garfield. If either the President or Garfield had understood the country's real situation, we would have had a drastic order then, when the milder weather would have enabled us to stand the strain. But now, and in zero weather! And the man has had the cheek to offer the zero weather as an excuse for the order! If he knew anything about the coal situation, he knew last summer that the country needed repose. He also knew that winter weather was coming. Why did he not act like a man of common sense and order the repose when the country could best have taken it—in the summer, instead of waiting for winter?

"The decree operates severely as to labor. The Outlook Company will doubtless keep up the salaries of its personnel, and the personnel will pay for value received by working extra hours on regular work days. But how about the companies who cannot do this or bring it about? How about the Steel Corporation? Must its vast army of employees be thrown into the street? You can almost hear the cries of the hungry children of those employees! If the corporation cannot pay its employees full wages, then, I say, the United States Government should—that is, if it expects to justify its decree.

"But the decree will do good in one way. It will jar our people into the knowledge that we are at war. I have always thought that it would take an actual armed invasion by the Boches to make us realize that. Now, however, we have had a Boche invasion from the inside. It is not easy to face either. We are alarmed. Our National industrial heart's blood is threatened—and unnecessarily threatened. Suddenly we see, as never before, our greatest enemy, namely, our own inefficiency and empty-headedness.

"It is all very well to say, 'We shall muddle through.' But there would be no reason why we should have to muddle through had Wilson and Baker and Garfield acted *in time*."

On the other hand, a high Administration authority, and one thoroughly conversant with the coal situation, said, when I asked him his opinion of the wide public protest against the order:

"Must Garfield go? What a question! Why go? Just because of last week's coal order? But who was really responsible for that? Baker. He upset the apple-cart last June when he jumped on the agreement entered into by Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Judge Fort, of the Federal Trade Commission, and Francis S. Peabody, of Chicago, a large coal operator appointed by the Council of National Defense as the Chairman of its Committee on Coal Production. They had fixed a price of $3 a ton at the mines—a fair agreement all around. Mr. Baker insisted on $2—an unworkable price. If any Administration official is ultimately responsible for the present situation, it is not Garfield.

"With the power granted by Congress, Mr. Wilson had to name a Fuel Administrator, and, as you know, he named the President of Williams College. You hear that no college president has had the necessary practical experience for the task. Perhaps that is so. But Garfield had the essentially fair-minded, irenic way of approaching any problem, and as to expert advice has had as his right-hand man Rembrandt Peale, the coal expert, chosen for this position by the coal operators themselves and recommended by the Federal Trade Commission. Peale has been right on the job all along. To say, then, that the recent order is out of harmony with the coal trade is to say what is not so.

"There is only one trouble with that order. It ought to have been issued last summer instead of this January. Except as affected by weather, conditions were worse then than now. But here is the point, and it is not generally appreciated: Garfield's supervision has made conditions better, not worse. Despite that, the weather of the past few weeks has brought about a situation that demands the surgeon.

"You hear that Garfield kept saying last autumn that there was no shortage of coal. There was none apparently, for we were producing fifty million tons more than the year before. I do not believe the papers quoted all Garfield said. Doubtless he said that there was no shortage of coal if you can get it delivered. Perhaps Mr. Garfield did not realize that the immense new demands of our industries and transportation upon coal and the demands of our allies in the war would more than use up the extra amount produced. But what I am sure he did realize was that the coal would have to be delivered in order to be of use to any one. To get railway tracks clear was the real object, I believe, of the Garfield order. It was really not a Garfield but a McAdoo order. If people want to find fault, let them find fault first with Baker, second with McAdoo, and only third with Garfield.

"Again, you hear that a patriotic people do not find so much to blame in the order itself as in its suddenness. Well, what would *you* do? Here is an Administration trying to do its best but clogged by Congress. Just let Congress into this and you would have had unending debate. *Time* is of the essence of this matter. Garfield did the patriotic thing. He got the best advice he could, he made up his mind, he took his courage in both hands and acted. Even suppose his plan faulty in some detail, would you have him rescind it as a whole? No; and the proof of its general applicability is that criticisms against it are becoming fewer every day. I say, Stand up for Garfield."

Washington, D. C., January 22, 1918. ELBERT F. BALDWIN.

WE WANT THE FACTS ABOUT THE WAR

BY JOSEPH H. ODELL

Dr. Odell was commissioned by The Outlook last autumn to visit personally many of the training camps of the country, and to talk with enlisted men, officers, and Administration officials. The result was the series of articles which have appeared in The Outlook's pages under the general title of "The New Spirit of the New Army." The series was completed last week. In this work Dr. Odell came naturally into possession of information which gives the following paper special authority.—THE EDITORS.

IN the smoking compartment of a Pullman car a half-dozen men were recently discussing the conduct of the war by the United States Government. One was bitter and contended that we had made every possible and conceivable mistake; another asserted that we were *sui generis* among the belligerent nations and were entirely free from trace of blunder, misdirection, or spiritual misapprehension; four admitted that we had done some things exceedingly well, but that we had fallen far short of perfection in several notable instances. The four were indubitably right and represented the true temper of a discriminating democracy. Not even a democracy can be altogether right or altogether wrong—superman or Caliban. Democracy rests upon the postulate that the majority of citizens possess discrimination.

During the latter part of 1917 I went from camp to camp and from cantonment to cantonment investigating the morals and the morale of our New Army. In the pages of The Outlook I have given almost unstinted praise to the achievements of the Commission on Training Camp Activities—a part of our War Department. The work being done by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and his associates stands unparalleled in the history of nations and armies. More than a million of our citizen soldiers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are benefiting by a physical and moral environment such as no civilian community could provide; they are learning priceless habits in which disciplinary, educational, and ethical elements blend in a degree which tends toward the creation of a most vigorous and self-respecting manhood. As a Nation, we may freely congratulate ourselves upon the manner in which we have met our highest obligations toward the men we forced into a position of moral peril by compelling them to adapt themselves to a strange and inexorable social environment. Whether anything else has failed or not, the Fosdick Commission of the War Department has been a brilliant success.

Altogether we have about one million five hundred thousand men under arms. That itself is a remarkable achievement. Congress passed the enabling acts with hardly a splutter. The drafted men accepted their guerdon scarcely less enthusiastically than the volunteers. Industry closed its ranks and almost instantly increased its volume of production. Democracy assumed the semblance of autocracy, but instinctively every one acknowledged that it was a temporary necessity with ethical justification. With one consent and cheerfully a people proud of their freedom surrendered their most precious liberties for the time being. If the war teaches no other lesson, it has impressed upon the world once for all the lesson that the freest democracy and the firmest discipline can exist at one and the same time.

Dollar diplomacy was long considered a curse, but dollar democracy is a glory. The United States is financing half the world. We have not stinted one of our allies in cash or credit. When our Government began to speak in terms of billions, even our daily wage-earners nodded approval. If the first and second Liberty Loans had each been twice the amount specified, each would have been oversubscribed. Men and women looked upon the call as a sacrament. Peter the Hermit, Francis of Assisi, John Wesley, or Dwight Moody never saw a nobler exaltation of spirit than I saw when the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, and the Young Men's Christian Association campaigns were carried into the factories, mills, and homes of the country. A speaker had only to say that America needs your dollars to back your sons, and the money was outpoured with uncalculating devotion. Something splendidly chivalrous was transforming, or had already transformed, the soul of America. And up to the close of 1917 the people lived in the glow of that new experience—a transfigured race. Even as late as December 31 it would have been physically risky to speak with disapproval or doubt of the manner in which the Government has conducted the war.

And now, within a month, all has changed. Everywhere—in Congress, in the press, among the men who slaved for patriotic loans or philanthropic gifts, amid the rank and file of the citizen body—there are doubt, anxiety, fear, and foreboding. It is like a cloud which comes suddenly over a mountain and casts the plain into shadow. The America of January, 1918, is a land of purgatorial gloom compared with the America of December, 1917. Every one is talking about it; in every hotel, on every train, around every hearth, about the stove of every country store, men are asking what it means. Can it be that in the critical hour America has failed? America, the heir of all the ages, the exemplar of democracy, the product and the protagonist of liberty—can it be that America has failed? The America of Washington, the America of Lincoln? A sense of fearful dread is freezing the souls of the people. The multitudes, the commonalty, the proletariat, "the folks at home," as Lincoln loved to call them, refuse to believe it. And yet there are doubt, anxiety, fear, and foreboding on their brows.

It is more than nine months since President Wilson declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany. More than nine months, and the official voices of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Serbia are still calling to us piteously for help. During the thirty-two months preceding April, 1917, the war cloud was moving obviously westward, threatening to involve us in the conflict. Forty-one months, nearly one hundred and seventy weeks, almost fifteen hundred days, since the boundaries of Belgium were violated and autocracy challenged democracy to a fight without quarter—and yet America is scarcely in the lists! The mind and soul of America have sensed the perspective, but they are growing infuriated or melancholy about some of the details. On the whole, among the generality of men and women, it is a combination of incredulity and shame which is felt and expressed. I wonder whether Washington realizes this—official Washington, superior Washington, professional Washington, salaried Washington, expatriated Washington! Does Washington know?

The generality of men and women, the multitudes, the commonalty, the proletariat, "the folks at home," may not express themselves in academic terms, but they are asking very blunt and pertinent questions. There are certain things which they want to know and which they have a right to know, because they are footing the bills, giving their sons, and hazarding their most cherished liberties.

The thing about which they are most anxious is the absolute sincerity and the ethical earnestness of every one in a position of administrative responsibility. Americans cannot forget the subtle influences which disabled Russia. They want to know why Dr. Harry A. Garfield should be the dictator of the one vital and dynamic factor of industry. When a paper like the Troy "Record," published within thirty miles of Williams College, the president and editor of which are Williams College alumni, makes an editorial statement as follows, the matter becomes one of public discussion: "It is just the sort of an order [the coal administrator's fiat suspending industry for five days] that would be issued if Germany had control of our machinery. It will give more comfort to Prussia than to America. And the fact that Mr. Garfield was formerly strongly pro-German and later practically a pacifist will aid in ending public confidence in him in many quarters." (The Troy "Record," Friday morning, January 18, 1918.)

The American people want to be reassured that they have an all and altogether American Administration, eager and able to put one hundred per cent of America's energy and resources into the war at the earliest possible moment. There is reason for this anxiety when they remember that even France, fighting for her life, can produce a Caillaux, and England, with her back to the wall for the first time in history, has had its Haldane episode. Viscount Haldane has been entirely cleared of the charge of unpatriotic pro-Germanism. But the point is that his quite open admiration for certain features of German civilization before the war broke out in 1914 so gravely affected English public opinion in war that he could not successfully hold office. Still, let this be recorded quite clearly and emphatically: Americans make no charges; they are simply disturbed, anxious, and profoundly solicitous. For democracy to break down just at the moment when it is dedicated to making the world safe for democracy would be diabolical irony on a cosmic scale. And if a democracy cannot be trusted with a knowledge of the facts as they are, then democracy is unworthy of a safe place in the world. To withhold the facts, encouraging or discouraging, from the people is to act upon a fictitious need of secrecy; it is pretty safe to assume that Germany knows all that it wishes to know of American preparations with quite approximate accuracy. Therefore what I am pleading for is such a frankness and candor on the part of the Administration as will re-establish public confidence. When Senator Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, makes the terrific statement that "the military establishment of America has broken down" for the reason that there was "inefficiency in every bureau and every department of the United States Government," it ought to be met with something more than an official stigmatization of exaggeration and an apologetic based on the unparalleled magnitude of the task.

But the people of the democracy which is dedicated to make the world safe for democracy want to know many more things, and very specific things. Caspar Whitney has come back from France with an appalling story of deficiencies in our Army at the front. In the New York "Tribune" of January 13, 1918, he says that our troops have only "five days' advance rations," that there is a "shortage of shirts and ponchos," that there are "no reserves of heavy shoes," "no rubber boots," "no machine guns or reserves of rifles," "no artillery save that got from the French," "no labor with which to complete cantonments," insufficient truck and transportation facilities—in brief, a scan-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dalous condition, if borne out by the facts, which brings shame to the cheeks of all Americans at home and unconcealable contempt to the lips of all the nations whom we are supposed to be saving from defeat and ruin.

There is more that the American people want to know: What was the ultimate reason for the rejection of the Lewis machine gun by our military bureaucrats, when more than seventy thousand of them are now being used effectively by the French, British, and Italian armies, in favor of the Browning gun, which has been demonstrated only by "wet-nurse"[1] methods and has never yet been used on active service? Why has General Leonard Wood's official report upon our Atlantic coast defenses never been made public? Why not make it public immediately? Why did we have to send 200,000—(official correction 20,000, accepted)—20,000 gas masks to our Army in France and then bring them back in favor of better gas masks, when the satisfactory French and British models have been available from the beginning of the war? Why have we no American artillery in France, and when shall we have a quantity sufficient to protect our troops without stripping the French and British lines?

These are some of the questions plain matter-of-fact Americans are asking. As they pass from mouth to mouth across the country they are producing an uneasiness which is both pathetic and ominous. The spiritual objects of this war have reached down into the souls of the people and America is eager to grapple with the serf army of autocracy in the name of the God of Righteousness. They know the war cannot be won by phraseology, however adroit or stately or unctuous it may be. They have risen sheer above party politics, and are passionately intolerant of any one who uses any phase of the war for party advancement. They have proved their willingness to consecrate themselves or their sons to the glorious hazards of the battlefield. They have made, are making, and will still make unlimited sacrifice of wealth and comfort in order to bring the war to an honorable and righteous conclusion. They realize now that the Belgians died for us at Liège and Louvain, the French at the Marne and Verdun, the British at Ypres and on the Somme, the Italians at the Piave and the Brenta. They know this, and all the honor that lies in the soul of America urges them to take their share in the line which is the last barrier left between barbarism and civilization. Every delay or deficiency or misdirection drives into the heart of America like the dagger of an assassin. We must know the worst, not because we like morbid criticism, but because we must cure the evil before it kills our honor.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN THE CHURCH

BY THE PASTOR OF A CITY CONGREGATION

THIS letter came to my desk a few days ago from a member of the church:

> I do not come to church to hear war sermons and Red Cross appeals. To my mind, the church has no business to preach about war, and if the women of the church attended to their homes they would be more Christian than going to Red Cross meetings. Neither do I think that the church is any place for flags. I will not come to your church any more.
>
> Yours, —— ——.

I felt very sorry about this letter, for I had great hopes of making out of the writer a good American and an energetic church worker. You see, I need men, for all my young men and some of the older ones have gone into the service of the country. The service has taken our best, and I am short-handed. But then, on the other hand, if my friend the writer, who is of German descent, could not stand the very mild exhortations which I have delivered to my people as to their duty to their country in this crisis, then perhaps we are better off without him.

I am serving a congregation which has a number of Germans in it, both American-born and a few foreign-born. In ordinary times I count that as a decided benefit to the church. The church in America should be as cosmopolitan as the Nation, and the representative American church is that which is composed of many nationalities. But since the beginning of the war the presence of Germans in the congregation has been somewhat of an embarrassment and sometimes a decided detriment to the spiritual life of the church.

The German as I have known him in the church is not a spiritual-minded person. Many of the women have a devout, simple faith, but the men are apt to look upon church membership more as a duty which they owe to their families, and sometimes in the nature of an insurance for the future life. Seldom do the men become active in religious work. With them it is each man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost.

After the beginning of the European war I felt it incumbent upon me to state to the congregation my attitude, and what I believed to be the attitude of Christian civilization, and what, considering the issues involved, must be the attitude of Christian and democratic America. This was taken exception to by a number of my German parishioners. When authentic stories of the atrocities and frightfulness practiced by the German army began to come to us, I was surprised to find men of American birth and education, but of German descent, whom I had looked upon as men of kindly feelings and of Christian disposition, justify every German atrocity, and yet condemn the United States in unmeasured terms for carrying on any trade with the Allies. The climax came when, after the sinking of the Lusitania, I heard one of my church board, in conversation with a number of other men in the church vestibule after service, declare that it served America right for aiding the Allies with munitions and for presuming to criticise the war aims of Germany. His resignation from the church board was immediately requested by the rest of the members, and I did not hesitate to sign that request.

When the United States entered the war, which I felt was inevitable from the very beginning, we at once established an active Red Cross auxiliary at the church. This auxiliary has done excellent work and has received commendation from headquarters both for the amount and the excellence of its output. Several of the most active women in this auxiliary are of German descent. They are giving at least two days a week to the work, and also have spared neither time nor trouble to secure a large membership for the Red Cross. But there are several others who have resented deeply every reference to the Red Cross made from the pulpit, who would not give a cent to the work, and who were active in circulating stories which have been started by German sympathizers concerning mismanagement and misappropriation of materials manufactured by the Red Cross auxiliaries. The story of the sweater with the ten-dollar bill hidden in the seam, a very silly story at the best, with other similar tales, went through the congregation, until I found it necessary to speak of the matter from the pulpit and to say that henceforth people would be requested to cite their authority for the stories which they told. Red Cross posters on our announcement board were several times disfigured or torn down, and we found in two cases that German sympathizers had paid boys to do this.

Almost without exception the young men who are in the service from this church are enlisted men. I am free to acknowledge that the attitude of their pastor toward the war may have had considerable influence upon them, but I think that the chief reason was that here was a group of loyal and patriotic American young men, and before the draft ever came into operation almost every young man in the congregation had enlisted. We have at present one man in Camp Meade, we have several at

[1] "Wet-nurse" is a technical or colloquial term employed by army men to describe the tests of a gun in the arsenal or on the proving-grounds under the special direction of the inventor or promoter.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Camp Hancock, some in the Regular Army, three or four in the Navy, and a good representation in France.

One fine young fellow whom I received into the church about three years ago enlisted early last spring. He is only eighteen years old. I did not know anything about his enlistment until he appeared in uniform. His two sisters were also members of the church, and I began to note their absence from our services. I went to the house to ascertain what the difficulty might be, and also to get their brother's camp address. He had been sent to one of the Southern camps. The parents are very German, and the sisters, while not able to speak a word of German, are strong German sympathizers. I was met with a tirade of indignation. It was my fault and the fault of my church board that their brother had enlisted, and we would be held responsible for his safety until he returned home discharged from the service. I have since ascertained that his parents have been trying to use the influence of German-American politicians to get the boy sent home on the basis of any excuse which might prove effective.

To offset the case cited I would refer to two excellent young men both of whom are sergeants at Camp Hancock. Their parents were born in Germany. There are four sons in the family, and the two oldest enlisted soon after the United States declared war. They were recently home on a furlough, and the German parents were prouder of their two soldier boys in O. D. than if they had the highest decorations of the German Emperor.

One can readily understand the difficulties which are encountered in equipping our Army and Navy when he observes what goes on in a comparatively small circle of people, such as a congregation. Two men who are cloth manufacturers sought and received a large contract from the Government for cloth for uniforms. Then they began to find all sorts of difficulties in their way. They claimed that it had been impossible for them to get wool, but that they expected a shipment soon. Then the necessary dyes could not be got; and when, with the help of the Government, these difficulties were overcome, a strike occurred in the mill which held up the work two months longer. The strike was caused by a cut in wages which the German-American owners of the mill claimed was necessary because of the high cost of materials. The same scheme is being worked all over the country, and the fact that many of our boys have been without overcoats has not been so much due to official inefficiency as to the constant effort of the enemy in our midst to cause delays and hamper production wherever possible.

Many attempts have been made by men and women to change my attitude toward Germany and my views upon the war. One woman in my congregation, who is American-born, but who was married to a rather well known German who died a few years ago, used every opportunity when I went to her house or when we met elsewhere to sing the praises of everything German, and to enlarge on the kindliness and Christian qualities of the Germans, and the superiority of German *Kultur* to everything American. America was crude and "unkultured" (thank the Lord!), and lacked appreciation of the aims and aspirations of the German nation. She was suspiciously insistent in her propaganda. When, a little later, there was considerable trouble about certain interned German ships in the vicinity, this woman disappeared from the city, and I have not seen her since.

That German propaganda in the United States is not a recent thing was very evident to me. Long before there was any thought of war among us I heard it continually dinned into the ears of the church-going public by clergymen of German descent that we must go to Germany for a purer doctrine, a deeper scholarship, and more efficient methods of Christian work. All that Protestants possess of religious life and devotion was supposed to come from there, and the principles of Protestantism had only been distorted in the too free atmosphere of America. I was blind to the meaning of this religious propaganda until after the war broke out and the plea was made that Christian America should sympathize with ultra-Christian Germany.

My patriotism may be of quite a pronounced type. So, I hope, is my religion. And patriotism for such a country as ours I somehow cannot dissociate from my religion. My business is to fight the devil, and I have never met him so clearly in the open as in this war, and therefore we should fight him in the open. He is our enemy, and I must fight those who are giving aid and comfort to the enemy whether they are in the church or elsewhere.

TROTSKY ON THE EAST SIDE

BY HENRY MOSKOWITZ

TO understand Trotsky's brief stay on the East Side it is important to get an impression of East Side life, to constitute a background against which his powerful figure can be silhouetted.

The East Side is more of a state of mind than even Boston, to which this term was first applied. Externally it is a chain of tenements. Its streets are black with men, women, and children. Many of its thoroughfares are packed with push-carts. Behind them stand the picturesque peddlers whose shouts, siren-like, serve to attract the beshawled housewife to the wares piled high for her scrutiny and discriminating purchase.

Superficial journalists have exploited the picturesqueness of the East Side. Reformers have been moved by the challenge of its sordid environment. Externally the East Side is as ugly as its soul is fascinating.

In the whole neighborhood there is no colony of immigrants which can show such a rich and variegated life of the spirit as that of the Russian Jewish immigrants. They support five daily newspapers printed in Yiddish, with a circulation of over three hundred and fifty thousand, and read by many more. The Jewish life of the world is mirrored in this press. The international mind is popularized by the agile-minded Jewish journalists, and the news is frequently colored by the headline methods of the American popular dailies. They support many serious weeklies, monthlies, and even a weekly of biting Jewish satire and humor, all printed in the common tongue of the quarter.

There is scarcely a school of religious, social, or economic thought unrepresented on the East Side. Orthodox synagogues and small congregations that conserve the religious traditions of the Jews are, outwardly at least, associating with radical societies that represent every shade of Socialistic thought. Cultural societies, Zionistic organizations, fraternal orders, settlement houses, labor organizations, hospitals, orphan asylums, homes for the aged, are among the many other visible incorporations of popular aspirations.

The tone of this restless spiritual life of the East Side is supplied by the vigorous Jewish labor movement. The unions of Jewish workers are no mere trade organizations for higher wages and better living conditions. They supply the outlet for that striving which bread alone cannot feed.

The tragedy of the great war has acted as an international catharsis purifying the souls of many and liberating human sympathy on a most unprecedented scale. The heart of the Jewish worker has been touched by the affliction of his flesh and blood throughout the war zones. He has given generously and with sacrifice of his small means to relieve the sufferers. But the vision of the men who make up the Jewish proletariat includes the brotherhood of the workers, and mere relief, though necessary, does not appeal either to their imaginations or their minds. They see in the outcome of the world war a realization of their dreams of internationalism—a federation of free peoples.

Therefore, while American Jewry was raging with controversy over the calling of an American Jewish congress which would represent American Jewish opinion respecting the removal of Jewish civil and political disabilities at the final peace conferences of the belligerent nations, and whether it should or should not advocate the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, the Jewish workmen of America organized a National Committee of Jewish Workmen on Jewish Rights. The freedom of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LÉON TROTSKY

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE WHERE TROTSKY WORKED WHILE HE WAS IN NEW YORK CITY

Jews throughout the world concerned them even more than Palestine. In their reaction as to Jewish questions the Jewish workers are internationally minded.

One of the first things undertaken by the National Committee was the publication of their Black Book of Jewish Suffering, which set forth a series of acts of cruelty deliberately committed by the military staff, the bureaucracy, and the tools of the Romanoff régime against Jews who were giving their lives for the Russia which persecuted them. As chairman of their Committee on Publication I submitted the Black Book to the Convention of the National Committee of Jewish Workmen on Jewish Rights at Beethoven Hall, New York City, March 25, 1917. Five hundred thousand Jewish workmen of the United States were represented by delegates that Sunday morning.

In presenting the book I tried to enlist the support of the radical workers for the war, and appealed to the internationalism of the protelariat by declaring that the dream of Marx and Lassalle was coming true. It had become a practical world issue, and the President of the United States was sponsoring the necessity for internationalism as the only basis for a permanent peace.

So long as I dwelt upon internationalism there was warm response. But when support of the war was urged the response was not so enthusiastic. The ordeal was passed with more subjective satisfaction than applause.

Upon the platform sat a tall, broad-shouldered, shabbily dressed, and gaunt figure. His friends say that he is under forty, but his appearance, with the lines of suffering in his face, was that of a man past fifty. He had keen and blazing eyes. He looked unshaven and his hair was disheveled. He was a picture of the disinherited intellectual—a fighting agitator who had neither the means nor the inclination to concern himself with his appearance.

The chairman introduced him—Comrade Trotsky. When he rose, the Convention applauded him vigorously. They recognized him as one of their own.

Trotsky's manner of speaking was unlike the manner of the conventional agitator. He was calm, sincere, and undramatic. His sharp, metallic voice penetrated the hall without exertion and carried conviction.

Unfortunately, I could not understand what he was saying, for he spoke in Russian. But the drift of his speech became plain with the help of a friend who sat next to me. His personality was magnetic. Every little while the audience chuckled or roared with laughter at a sally or a satirical reference to the capitalistic war for humanity.

I remember vividly my friend's translation. Trotsky depicted the world war as the clash of capitalistic states in their race for world empire. He referred to Morgan of the United States, Bleichroeder of Germany, and the Rothschilds of France and England as capitalists who were accidentally Americans, Germans, French, or English. If shaken in a hat and thrown into other countries, they would take the other side with the same degree of patriotism.

He contrasted the conflict of interests of the capitalistic states with the common interests of the workers of the world, and pointed out that there was only one war in which the workers of all lands were concerned—the class struggle; and only one enemy—capitalism.

He appealed to the workers to remain steadfast to their internationalism, and to continue their enthusiasm for the only tactics which will realize it—the revolution of the workers of the world.

While in New York Trotsky lived in a Bronx flat with his wife and two children. He earned a meager living by lecturing to Socialist locals and writing for a Russian radical paper, the "Novy Mir," in its dingy editorial rooms on St. Mark's Place.

Trotsky was born in a little Jewish colony in the Province of Kerson (Little Russia). He received his education at the gymnasium of Tchernigov, and probably went to the University, though he was never graduated. He was, like other Russian students, early engrossed in revolutionary activities. He became prominent in the Revolution of 1905 as president of the first Council of Workmen's Delegates at Petrograd.

With the failure of the 1905 revolution, Leon Braunstein—for that is his real name—was arrested, tried, convicted, and exiled for life to Siberia. Like other revolutionists, he made a daring escape from Siberia, and it is said that he accomplished it by the use of the passport of his jailer, whose name, Trotsky, he also assumed, and whom he sufficiently resembled to make such a method successful.

He lived the life of a revolutionary outcast in some of the leading capitals of Europe. Berlin, Vienna, London, Paris, and Madrid he knew. Like other revolutionists, he found refuge in Switzerland.

Both in his point of view and in his life experience the world is his country. He displays in all his writing a familiarity with the latest Socialist thought of Europe and a knowledge of Socialist and radical European leaders which come from close personal association.

He arrived in this country in 1916, and received a warm reception from his East Side comrades, who were accustomed to welcome and help revolutionary outcasts. The East Side has been a sanctuary for many of the men and women who

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

were driven from pillar to post for their dreams of Russian freedom.

Trotsky's struggles on the East Side were not new. His restless energies found many avenues for expression. He talked to scores of assemblies and wrote many articles. He had on the East Side and in the radical Socialist movement a large and responsive audience.

Sholem Asch, brilliant Jewish writer and dramatist, whose plays have stood the test of successful European production, and whose fascinating *feuilletons* should have even a wider audience than the Yiddish newspaper reading public, wittily remarked to me, as we sat in one of those East Side cafés, where the air is either heavy with philosophic discourse or scintillating with wit: "I am honored with the burden bequeathed to me by the Russian Premier. I must pay the $200 for the Premier's furniture which he bought on the installment plan for his Bronx flat. His Excellency, answering the call of his country, left New York and left me with the debt—which I had guaranteed."

So Léon Trotsky returned to Russia and plunged into the maelstrom. How he will emerge it is difficult to prophesy.

In his book on "The Bolsheviki and World Peace," after analyzing the function of secret diplomacy with an uncanny knowledge and critical acumen, he adds: "The exposure of diplomatic trickery, cheating, and knavery is one of the most important functions of Socialist political agitation."

He has carried out this function in Brest-Litovsk with a master hand and bared the "trickery, cheating, and knavery" of the Teuton diplomats to the world.

Trotsky is endowed with a scalpel-like critical faculty schooled by years of revolutionary activity and study of Socialist literature. He is typical of a class of European Socialist journalists who have been trained to a life of critique.

Temperamentally he is like those brilliant Jewish labor leaders I have known on the East Side whose minds require the stimulus of a strike to bring out their resourcefulness and their ingenious fighting tactics which have won many a hard-fought battle for the organized workers.

Trotsky's remarks to the Allies and the Central Powers have reminded me at times of addresses I have heard East Side labor leaders make to garment manufacturers. They show the same nerve, the same subtle jockeying for position.

His publication of the secret treaties was such a strike stroke, and it answered the demands of the Russian soldiers who were told by the German soldiers with whom they fraternized on the east front that the Allies' aims were imperialistic. "If you want proof, ask your representatives at Petrograd to publish the secret treaties. They will convince you." When the German soldiers abandoned fighting, they were sowing the seeds of German propaganda. The literal-minded Russian soldier said, "It is not true. We shall ask our Government." And so they sent a committee to Petrograd. The publication of the treaties was Trotsky's reply to the demand of Russian public opinion. It also answered the demand of liberal world opinion and brought forth a definite statement of our democratic war aims, which Kerensky's milder methods of importunate appeal and good manners could not achieve.

Russia is a land of intellectual contrasts—a mass of illiterate peasants with "literal minds" at the bottom, with a stratum of sensitive intellectuals who are familiar with the last word in scientific, economic, and sociological thought at the top, many of whom also have "literal minds."

Whether Russia can survive the Bolsheviki only time will tell. But in the meantime they have contributed to the cause of open diplomacy by baring the trickery and the annexationist designs of Prussian Junkerdom, masquerading under the formula of "no annexations and no indemnities." They have heartened the liberals of the world, and made a more definite formulation of the Allies' war aims along democratic lines inevitable.

Trotsky's internationalism is rooted in economic determinism. The world war, according to Socialist theory, represents the collapse of the capitalistic states in their economic rivalry for world markets. To some of us this theory does not sufficiently take into account complicated race, historical, moral, and psychological factors, which Socialists dismiss with their well-worn word, "ideology." The internationalism Trotsky represents can be achieved only by a world revolt of the proletariat. Trotsky hopes to stimulate this revolt by Russian propaganda among the German soldiers. He has the abiding faith of revolutionists in the force of the revolutionary idea.

That Trotsky is pro-German nobody familiar with the history of the persecution by the Prussian state of the Russian revolutionists can believe. The Hohenzollerns faithfully served the Romanoffs in hounding those pioneers of Russian freedom. The colony of Russian students who lived in Berlin and eagerly drank from the well-springs of German scholarship there was constantly reminded of the kinship between Russian and Prussian autocracy when scores of their number were driven from Germany at a moment's notice at the behest of the Russian secret police. If American journalists were only slightly familiar with the history of Prussian persecution of Russian revolutionaries like Trotsky, they would not describe him as pro-German—aside from the theoretical impossibility of the position—because of his revolutionary and internationalist doctrines.

But Trotsky perhaps overestimates the effect of revolutionary propaganda upon the German people under the spell of Prussianism. German social democracy, the cradle of theoretical revolutionary Socialism, has itself become Prussianized. It is in action and tactics the least revolutionary of Socialist parties.

I am reminded of a statement which I heard the late Professor Gustav Schmoller, of Berlin University, make in the semester of 1904. In the concluding lecture of his course on "The Class Struggle in History" he said: "Chancellor von Bülow told me that the existence of the Social Democratic party in Germany is fortunate for the monarchical state because it provides us with a disciplined proletariat." How prophetic! In 1914 the Social Democratic party of Germany, departing from international traditions, voted for the war credits and deserted its proletarian brothers of France, England, and Russia. It was truly the act of a "disciplined proletariat."

Can Trotsky undermine the discipline by the naïve, sincere propaganda of Russian peasants and revolutionary soldiers? Can fraternization and non-resistance break the German war machine? Or is he playing with fire? Some of us are skeptical.

In the meantime the Bolsheviki have imprisoned Bourtzeff, the consecrated historian and sleuth of the Russian Revolution. Their mob has murdered some of free Russia's choicest spirits and in the name of Russian public opinion, of which they are the arbitrary interpreters, they are employing autocratic methods against which revolutionists fought and bled. In their fear of a counter-revolution and *bourgeois* government they give the illusion of a strong government by surface acts of ruthless brutality violative of elementary democratic principles.

A quality of incrusted prejudice against the possessing classes permeates the spirit of the Bolsheviki agitator, even though he explains class exploitation in the impersonal terms of his materialistic conception of history.

Those radicals whom America harbored from persecution, and who returned to Russia after the Revolution, denouncing our country as the land of plutocracy and industrial exploitation, played into the hands of the German propaganda.

They do not represent the mass of the East Side people, nor even the majority of Russian revolutionists, like Kaplan, who also believed in an international federation of free peoples—even as the Socialists conceive it.

Their estimate of America's rôle in the world war betrays the limitation of minds that think solely in terms of a system, and of those who do not recognize that idealism takes many forms and has a varied expression.

The Bolsheviki of all lands may serve a useful dynamic function in times of storm and stress. Even in Russia they are a temporary phenomenon, a product of anarchy incident to every profound revolutionary movement. But they are not the ones to build, brick upon brick, the new social structure. This is America's lesson to the Bolsheviki wherever they may be, in Russia or on the East Side of New York.

Through the seething life of the East Side Léon Trotsky passed like hundreds of other exiles who made temporary use of the refuge this country afforded them. Citizens of the world, they let fall their messages like plumage from a bird's wing, and passed on. No one thought, and least of all those who knew him closest, that he was destined to become a world figure in a world tragedy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ACES OF AVIATION

BY LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS

AN "ace" is a fighting pilot who has brought down five enemy airplanes.

A study of the opposite page, which contains an almost complete list of the war aces of aviation, published here in The Outlook for the first time in America, reveals many truths about the romantic mystery of airplane fighting, if coupled with the available information concerning the various methods of air tactics practiced by the different nations engaged in this war.

Incidentally, these aviation scores are as familiar to the citizen of France as are the batting averages of New York's famous Giants to our populace. America's participation in the war will eventually make them of even more interest to us.

It must be remembered that the experiments and growth of the fourth arm in warfare are exclusively in the hands of the young lads of civilization. It is rare to find a man of forty actively engaged in aviation, and it is safe to say that the most brilliant of the air fighters produced by this misanthropic war have been approximately one-half that age.

Fifty-nine French aces appear in this list, only sixteen of whom have been killed or captured. But their total is only five hundred and sixty-seven airplanes brought down, as against one thousand and ninety-three brought down by the sixty-four German aces!

Our conclusion here is irresistible. The Germans must have some superiority either in men, machines, or tactics which permits this approximate doubling of the score.

But another glance at the list discloses the fact that over half the German aces have been killed, leaving but twenty-seven active aces with their total of five hundred and four, as compared with forty-three living French aces totaling three hundred and ninety-nine victories. Both tables are accurate up to December 1, 1917. So over half the German aces have been destroyed by the French (with the assistance of the British, Italian, Belgian, and American aviators), while but sixteen of the French airmen of this expert class have lost their lives. Moreover, the vanquished enemy aces number among them many of their most celebrated fighters, while the bulk of the surviving French aces have modest scores and cannot be regarded as superior in experience to the famous enemies they conquered.

With this evidence before us, it is logical to conclude that, while Teutonic air tactics may produce more high-score aces, yet their tactics do not serve to prevent ultimate defeat by antagonists of less renown. And here we arrive at the meat of the problem.

Tactics are of vast importance, but individual superiority means vastly more.

Captain Guynemer, the Prince of Aces, is brought down by an unknown Wissemann. The victor writes boastfully home that he has conquered the king of them all, so he need in the future fear no one. A fortnight later he is leisurely shot to pieces by René Fonck, a comrade of the fallen Guynemer!

The silent "Père" Dorme, of Guynemer's famous Escadrille N. 3, the "Cigognes," was reputed among his fellows to be the most skillful pilot, the most expert shot, and the most careful fighter in the French air service (not excepting Guynemer himself). Yet with all these phenomenal possessions the lamented Dorme went aloft on the morning of the first day of May, 1917, with the confident assertion that he would return with an increased score—and he has not been heard of since!

What small particular error or omission cost the masterful and experienced Guynemer and Dorme their valuable lives? We can only speculate in this matter, for the same human fallibility likewise terminated the careers of the intrepid Englishman Ball, the dreaded Boelke, Immelmann, Wolf, and Crefeld, and a score of other respected German airmen, who, for their brief span of weeks, swept irresistibly through these hotly contested skies.

Returning again to our printed list, we are struck with the disproportionately high scores of the German aces as contrasted with the large number of "little aces" in the French service. This, however, is easily explained.

German air tactics discourage the production of numerous small aces, but magnify the prowess of the established ace of great reputation, who is invariably a squadron leader. The fighting squadron sallies forth on its daily patrol. A victim is sighted. Down drops the crafty patrol, and by the time the isolated observer is aware of its presence he is completely hemmed in by the swifter enemy machines. At the proper instant, when the ensnared pilot is fully occupied with his encircling enemies, the squadron leader comes diving down to the attack, pouring ahead of him a living stream of lead as he approaches.

With nothing else to distract his attention, his opportunity for a "victory" is almost certain. But, successful or otherwise, once his attack is delivered, he swoops on down to safety absolutely without risk of danger to himself and withdraws with his supporters to await another opportunity for a surprise attack.

Thus Germany saves her star ace from exposure and permits him to roll up prodigious individual scores at the expense of his fellows until they, too, have become proficient through repeated experiences with their expert leader.

With the Allied airmen this successful system is imitated only so far as the enemy's tactics compel them to follow it. Every man is for himself among the Allied air fighters, and overwhelming odds are recklessly disregarded to a most melancholy degree, as is evidenced by the heavy and growing losses among the French and British fliers.

England neither publishes the British lists of aces nor gives their victories particular mention, unless for some distinguished conduct which accompanies them. Therefore the British list herein is far from complete, and is appended only as an indication of a few conspicuous British airmen who have secured their handful of enemy airplanes.

It is probable that this table of thirty-three British aces, with their total score of almost four hundred enemy airplanes shot down, might be easily doubled both in number of aces and in number of enemy machines destroyed if the whole truth could be ascertained. But England with blunt justice declines to advertise her fighting airmen over other soldiers, who are doing their duty as brilliantly, even if in a less spectacular fashion, and I have been able to secure this partial list of Great Britain's flying sharpshooters during these three years of war only through the incidental mention of their victories when these pilots have received decorations for distinguished conduct from their King.

The United States has but one ace, Major Raoul Lufbery, of Wallingford, Connecticut, who is now commanding officer of the Escadrille Lafayette. Lufbery is credited with seventeen German airplanes to date. So far he has escaped absolutely unhurt after some thirty months' constant exposure to the perils of flying and the bullets and shells of the enemy.

Fifteen Americans in all have gained at least one victory over their opponents which is officially credited to them, while many others have brought down one or more German airplanes which fell to earth deep within the enemy's lines and were not observed by French officers, and therefore could not be homologated.

Confronted now with this official score after three years of war, we not only realize the mistake we have made in blandly accepting newspaper reports announcing our supremacy in the air, but we begin to estimate with due caution the size of the task that is before us.

Adding up the total scores, we find that sixty-six aces of Pan-Germany have brought down one thousand one hundred and twenty-one of our airplanes up to December 1 last, while it has required one hundred and twenty-five of our Allied airmen to account for one thousand one hundred and seventy-one German machines!

What is the trouble here? Why should Germany with approximately half the number of pilots almost equal our score?

The answer is, Germany's air service is entirely in the hands of one competent man. General von Hoeppner, formerly Chief of Staff of General von Bulow's army, was in November, 1916, made Chief of Germany's Air Service. Subject only to the orders of the Kaiser, von Hoeppner is absolute dictator of the air service. He not only doubled the output of airplane

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AVIATION ACES AND THEIR VICTORIES

(See article on opposite page by Laurence La Tourette Driggs for fuller explanation)

43 FRENCH ACES (living)

Official to December 1, 1917—Victories 399

Escadrille.	Pilot.	Victories.
N. 65	Lieutenant Nungesser	30
N. 3	Captain Heurteaux (wounded September, 1917)	21
N. 103	Lieutenant Fonck	19
N. 3	Lieutenant Deullin	18
N. 124	Major Lufbery (American)	17
N. 38	Lieutenant Georges Madon	17
N. 3	Captain Pinsard	16
N. 3	Lieutenant Jean Caput	15
N. 3	Lieutenant Navarre (retired)	12
N. 15	Adjutant Jailler	12
N. 3	Lieutenant Tarascon	11
	Lieutenant Ortoli	11
	Lieutenant Boyau	11
N. 3	Adjutant Chainat	9
N. 3	Lieutenant Mathieu de la Tour	9
N. 23	Adjutant Casale	9
	Adjutant Dauchy	8
	Lieutenant Viallet (Serbian army)	7
C. 46	Adjutant Vitalis (gunner)	7
	Lieutenant Lachmann	7
	Sergeant Flachaire	7
N. 57	Adjutant Victor Sayaret	7
	Lieutenant Loste	7
N. 81	Lieutenant Marcel Hughes	7
	Sergeant Montrion	7
N. 65	Lieutenant Bonnefoy	6
	Captain Derode	6
N. 26	Maréchal des logis Soulier (youngest ace, born September 6, 1897)	6
	Adjutant Herbelin	6
	Sergeant Guerin	6
N. 3	Lieutenant Gond	6
N. 77	Maréchal des logis Boyau	6
N. 12	Lieutenant de Sevin	6
	Adjutant Bloch	5
N. 49	Lieutenant Paul Gastin	5
N. 3	Lieutenant Borzecky (observer)	5
C. 46	Maréchal des logis Rousseau (observer)	5
	Lieutenant Leps	5
	Lieutenant Regnier	5
	Commandant de Marancourt	5
N. 48	Lieutenant de Turrenne	5
N. 3	Adjutant Herisson	5
N. 77	Lieutenant Marty	5

16 FRENCH ACES (dead or retired)

Victories 168

N. 3	Captain Guynemer (Sept. 11, 1917)	53
N. 3	Lieutenant Dorme (May 1, 1917)	23
N. 3	Adjutant Maxime Lenoire (captured)	11
	Captain Matton (September 10, 1917)	9
N. 38	Sergeant Sauvage (disappeared)	8
N. 23	Lieutenant de Rochefort	7
C. 64	Captain René Doumer (April 26, 1917)	7
N. 3	Captain Auger (July 28, 1917)	7
N. 12	Lieutenant Languedoc (accident July 16, 1917)	7
M. S. 49	Lieutenant Adolph Pégoud (killed August 31, 1915, by Corporal Kandolski at Belfort)	6
C. 46	Lieutenant Delorme	5
B. 101	Maréchal des logis Hauss	5
C. 46	Captain Lecour-Grandmaison	5
N. 23	Roland Garros (captured June 14, 1915)	5
N. 3	Lieutenant Baillot (May 20, 1916)	5
N. 57	Adjutant Pierre Violet (killed December 27, 1916, during combat in which he brought down two enemy airplanes)	5
	French total	567

27 GERMAN ACES (living)

Victories to December 1, 1917—504

Captain Baron von Richthofen (retired as instructor June, 1917)	63
Adjutant Hans Muller	37
Sergeant Major Buckler	30

Pilot.	*German Aces (Continued)*	Victories.
Lieutenant Berthold		28
Lieutenant von Richthofen		26
Lieutenant Dosler		26
Lieutenant Wuesthoff		26
Lieutenant Bongartz		26
Lieutenant von Bulow		28
Lieutenant Chevalier von Tutscheck		23
Lieutenant Schleich		23
Lieutenant Boehm		24
Lieutenant Arigi (Austrian)		21
Lieutenant Klein		22
Lieutenant Max Muller		13
Lieutenant Goettsch		13
Sergeant Frickart		9
Lieutenant Banfield (Austrian)		9
Lieutenant von Althaus		8
Lieutenant Goering		8
Lieutenant Bethge		8
Lieutenant Walz		6
Lieutenant Haehn		6
Lieutenant Konig		6
Captain Zauder		5
Lieutenant Brauneck (Bulgarian army)		5
Lieutenant Ullmer		5

37 GERMAN ACES (dead or captured)

Victories to December 1, 1917—589

Lieutenant Werner-Voss-Crefeld (Sept. 24, 1917)	47
Captain Boelke (October 27, 1916)	45
Lieutenant Gontermann (November 3, 1917)	39
Flight Lieutenant Cort Wolf (Sept. 15, 1917)	33
Lieutenant Schaefer (June 7, 1917)	30
Lieutenant Almenroeder (June 27, 1917)	30
Lieutenant Bernet (October 13, 1917)	27
Captain Behr	19
Lieutenant Thulzer	19
Lieutenant Wintgens (September 25, 1917)	18
Lieutenant Baldamus (March 20, 1917)	18
Lieutenant Frankel (April 8, 1917)	17
Lieutenant Schneider	15
Lieutenant Immelmann (June 18, 1916)	15
Lieutenant Nathanall	14
Lieutenant Dassembach	14
Lieutenant Festner	12
Lieutenant Pfeiffer	12
Lieutenant Manschatt (March 21, 1917)	12
Lieutenant Hohndorf (Sept. 13, 1917)	12
Lieutenant Buddecke	12
Lieutenant von Kendall	11
Lieutenant Kirmaier	11
Lieutenant Theiller	11
Lieutenant Serfert	11
Lieutenant Mulzer	10
Captain Berr	10
Lieutenant Leffers (December 22, 1916)	9
Lieutenant Schulte	9
Lieutenant Parschau (July 26, 1916)	8
Lieutenant Schilling	8
Lieutenant Immelmann	6
Lieutenant Fahlbusch	5
Lieutenant von Siedlitz	5
Lieutenant Rosenkrantz	5
Lieutenant Habor	5
Lieutenant Reimann	5
German total	1,093
Disputed by French	338
Admitted total	755

33 BRITISH ACES

At least 400 victories to December 1, 1917

Captain William A. Bishop (retired)	47
Captain Albert Ball (killed)	43
Lieutenant John J. Malone (5 in three days)	20
Lieutenant Allan Wilkinson (6 in one day)	19
Lieutenant Oliver Warman (Philadelphia, Pa.)	15
Major Fred Libby	14
Captain W. C. Campbell	14
Captain Noel William Ward Webb (killed August 13, 1917)	12
Lieutenant John O. Andrews	9
Captain Gilbert Ware Green	9
Lieutenant Joseph Stewart Fall (3 in one flight)	9
Lieutenant Lloyd Samuel Breadner (3 in one flight)	8

Pilot.	*British Aces (Continued)*	Victories.
Lieutenant Andrew E. McKeever		8
Lieutenant Richard Raymond-Barker		8
Lieutenant Richard Pearman (naval)		8
Lieutenant Lionel B. Jones		7
Lieutenant A. S. Shepherd (7 in one month)		7
Lieutenant Stanley Rosevear (Ontario)		6
Captain Lancelot Lytton Richardson		6
Lieutenant Cecil Roy Richards (4 in one day)		6
Howard Saint		5
Lieutenant Edward R. Grange		5
Lieutenant W. G. Miggitt		5
Lieutenant Laurence W. Allen		5
Lieutenant D. M. B. Galbraith		5
Lieutenant William D. Matheson		5
Lieutenant Stanley J. Goble		5
Lieutenant W. C. Cambray		4
Flight Commander F. C. Armstrong		Several
Flight Lieutenant H. F. Beamish		Several
Flight Lieutenant G. W. Hemming (3 in one flight)		Several
Flight Lieutenant J. E. L. Hunter		Several
Flight Commander R. P. Minifie		Several

AMERICAN LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

Victories 45

(The American list includes every victory to December 1, 1917, Lufbery being the only ace, however.)

Major Raoul Lufbery	17
Sergeant Kiffin Rockwell (killed September 23, 1916)	3
Corporal Walter Lovell	3
Lieutenant de Laage de Maux (killed May 8, 1917)	3
Sergeant Walter Rheno	3
Major William Thaw	2
Corporal Andrew C. Campbell	2
Captain Thenault	1
Adjutant Norman Prince (killed Oct. 15, 1916)	4
Lieutenant Charles Cahteau Johnson	1
Phelps Collins	1
Lieutenant Willis Haviland	1
Captain Robert Rockwell	1
Charles J. Biddle	1
Didier Masson	2

5 BELGIAN ACES—Victories 31

Lieutenant Thieffry	9
Adjutant Beulemest	6
Lieutenant de Meulemeester	6
Captain Jaquet	5
Lieutenant Robin	5

10 ITALIAN ACES

Victories to November 1, 1917—121

Major Baracca	30
Lieutenant-Colonel Piccio (40 years old)	17
Captain (Duke) Calabria	16
Lieutenant Barachini	13
Lieutenant Olivari	12
Lieutenant Ranza	9
Lieutenant Parnis	7
Sergeant Poli	6
Lieutenant Stophanni	6
Lieutenant Arrigoni	5

3 RUSSIAN ACES—Victories 30

Captain Kosakoff	16
Lieutenant Pachtchenko	5
Ensign Smirnoff	9

1 BULGARIAN ACE—Victories 20

Lieutenant von Eschwege (killed by shell on November 22, 1917)	20

1 TURKISH ACE—Victories 8

Captain Schetz	8

SUMMARY

64 aces.	Germany	1,093 victories	1,121 victories by 66 aces
2 "	Bulgaria-Turkey	28 "	
59 aces.	France	567 victories	1,171 victories by 125 aces
33 "	England	400 "	
10 "	Italy	121 "	
15 "	United States	22 "	
5 "	Belgium	31 "	
3 "	Russia	30 "	

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

engines in 1917 by standardizing the Mercedes and the Benz motors, but he produced the deadliest type of fighting machine the world has ever seen in the 1917 Albatros single-seater. Likewise in launching the thirty heavy bombing machines on London, July 7, 1917, he exhibited to the Allies the best defensive war plane—the Gotha—that had ever been devised. And it is rumored that the coming spring will see "flying tanks" and a superior type of Fokker fighting airplane as further results of the constant experimentation so wisely encouraged by von Hoeppner.

In selecting personnel and advisers General von Hoeppner displays the same skill that he has shown in airplane construction. He inflamed Germany with press propaganda and held war exhibitions throughout the larger cities in which the latest types of war airplanes were demonstrated and sham battles in the air were fought. The result was an enthusiastic rush to the flying service by the young men most eager to learn this work—and it is precisely this class of applicants that yields the natural-born pilots.

But, above all else, the prevailing air tactics of the astute von Hoeppner must be examined and approved. Tactics which permit sixty-seven German pilots to win almost as many victories as one hundred and twenty-four Allied pilots win in the same time are worthy of imitation. It is the opinion of Anglo-Saxons that German temperament and characteristics do not lend themselves so nicely as do ours to the science of aviation. Yet, despite this racial handicap, their airmen hold their own against overwhelming numerical odds. Verily, an ounce of brain is worth a pound of brawn.

German tactics are permeated with that detestable word "efficiency." The maximum of success with the minimum of risk is determined upon by von Hoeppner and his staff of experienced aviators, regardless of the chivalrous sportsmanship of their opponents. Tactics that have proved successful to Boelke and Immelmann are adopted by the entire air service and are first rehearsed and then practiced by all German airmen in combat. Team work, formation fighting, shameless avoidance of an equal contest, venturing over enemy lines only with strong support, permit the few thus banded together to hold their own against the preponderating but scattered free lances of the Allies. With one competent mind to direct it, with iron-clad rules to protect it, the German air service, like the German machines, to-day easily outranks the world opposed. The sooner this unpalatable but relentless truth is realized, the sooner will we adopt methods to cope with these of Germany, and then the sooner will our peace with honor come.

PELEG

BY JOHN FINLEY

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN the tenth chapter of the book of Genesis—a chapter filled with the names of the generations of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth and their sons born after the flood—there is one verse which turns from bald genealogical fact to give a glimpse of the ancient world through which the patriarchs known to us chiefly by their names passed in rapid procession, despite the hundreds of years which each one seems to have lived. This verse reads as follows:

"And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided."

This child, born back two thousand years or more in the B. C. centuries, is remembered because he lived at the time of the great Division, or of the Confusion of Tongues, as it is best known. It is as if one born in this country during the Civil War were named "Secession" or in 1776 "Revolution," for, as the marginal note tells us, Peleg meant "Division."

I have often imagined the son of ancient Eber asking his father why this generic abstract name, usually of unhappy connotation, should have been given him, this word which was, as I suppose, the same that was used beneficently in the first chapter of Genesis to tell of the separation of the light from darkness, or of the division of "the waters under the firmament from the waters above the firmament."

And Eber would tell how in a certain year (*circa* 2247) the earth was of "one language and one speech," how some of the imperious-minded men of that time said, "Let us make a name," how they journeyed toward the east and began to build a city and a tower that should reach unto heaven, how in the midst of their building, in which they were using "brick for stone and slime for mortar," as the record has it, a confusion of tongues came upon them so that they could not understand one another, and how they were divided, dispersed from thence over the known world, mumbling, jabbering, gesticulating—"Pelegians" all, people of a divided earth.

"So, child," Eber would say at the end of his explanation, "born as thou wert in the beginning of those days when men could no longer build together because of their confused tongues, I named thee 'Division'—that is, 'Peleg.'"

To-day has another Confusion come upon the earth; not a confusion of tongues, for the people have learned through centuries of living side by side upon the expanding flat earth that has now become after thousands of years a whirling spherical planet in a measureless universe—have learned, despite the fact that Esperanto and Volapük have not made great headway, to understand one another by teaching their children other tongues as well as their own and by employing interpreters (*liaison* officers, as they are called who now go between the Allies of differing speech).

A month ago I attended in Syracuse a supper at which there were present representatives of more peoples than were gathered at Pentecost, and we were able to understand one another despite our diverse inherited tongues. That was because we are all, in this great democracy, coming to learn one language; learning it not in a moment, as did those who were all assembled "with one accord in that one place" long ago, but through hours and days and nights of our Americanizing schools. What I saw then is but a prophecy, I hope, of what is to come throughout the State and Nation; for if we are to go unitedly toward those ideals to which America is committed in the history of the ages that have been and for which she is fighting in the present, we must, for practical reasons as well as for reasons of a sentiment that would preserve those ideals in the language in which they were first conceived and expressed, have a common language.

How practical is the need of a language in this country, common to all tongues, is illustrated by what I saw in one of the great cantonments a few nights ago. In the mess hall, where I had sat an hour before with a company of the men of the National Army, a few small groups were gathered along the tables learning English under the tuition of some of their comrades, one of whom had been a district supervisor in a neighboring State and another a theological student. In one of those groups one of the exercises for the evening consisted in practicing the challenge when on sentry duty. Each pupil of the group (there were four of Italian and two of Slavic birth) shouldered in turn the long-handled stove-shovel and aimed it at the teacher, who ran along the side of the room as if to evade the guard. The pupil called out in broken speech, "Halt! Who goes there?" The answer came from the teacher, "Friend." And then, in as yet unintelligible English (the voices of innumerable ancestors struggling in their throats to pronounce it), the words, "Advance and give the countersign." So are those of confused tongues learning to speak the language of the land they have been summoned to defend. What a commentary upon our educational shortcoming that in the days of peace we had not taught these men, who have been here long enough to be citizens (and tens of thousands of their brothers with them), to know the language in which our history and laws are written and in which the commands of defense must now be given! May the end of this decade, though so near, find every citizen of our State prepared to challenge, in one tongue and heart, the purposes of all who come, with the cry, "Who goes there?"

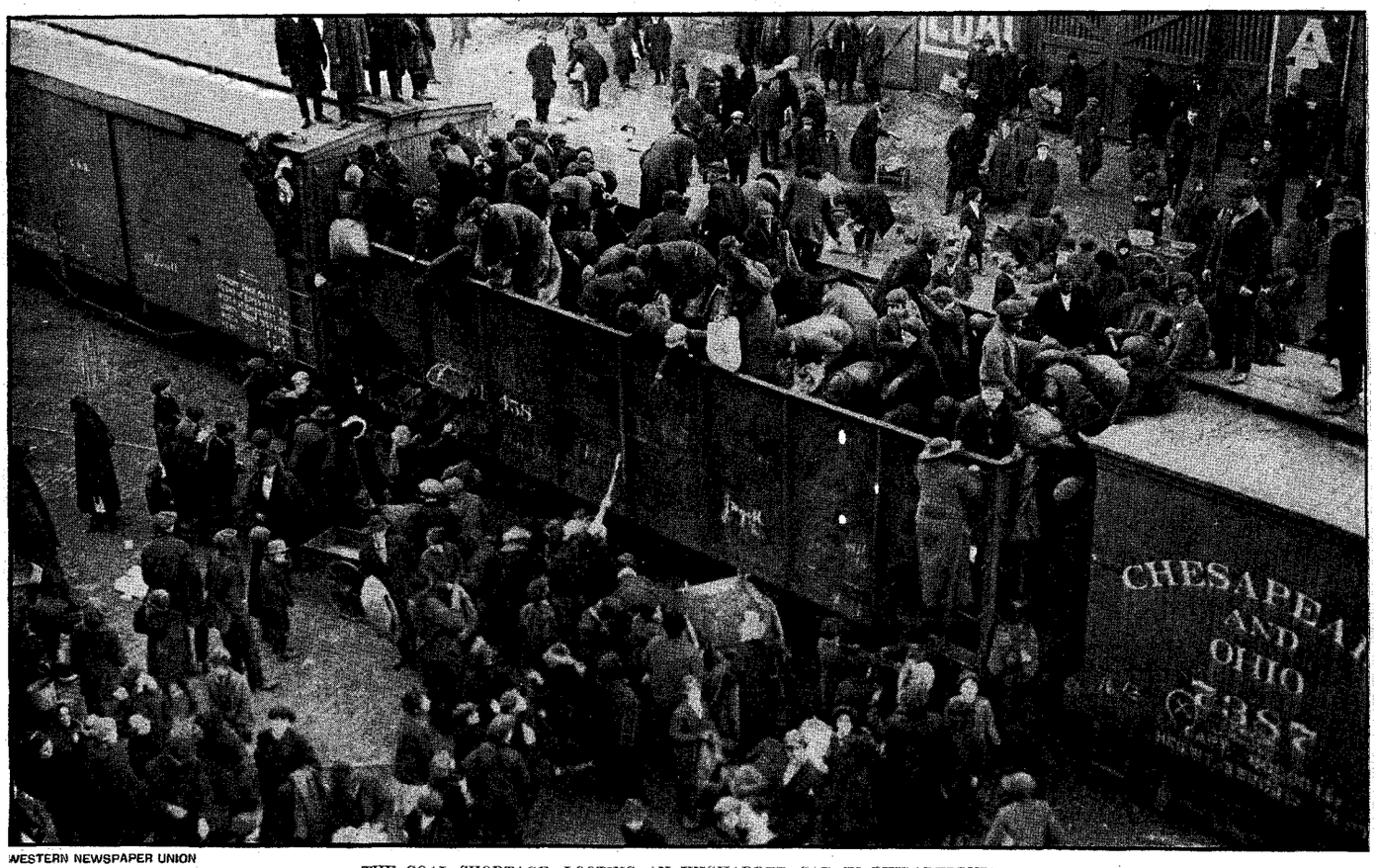
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

(c) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

CHICAGO'S HEAVY SNOWFALL

This view of one of the streets along the Lake front shows the appearance of Chicago after what is said to be the heaviest snowfall in twenty years

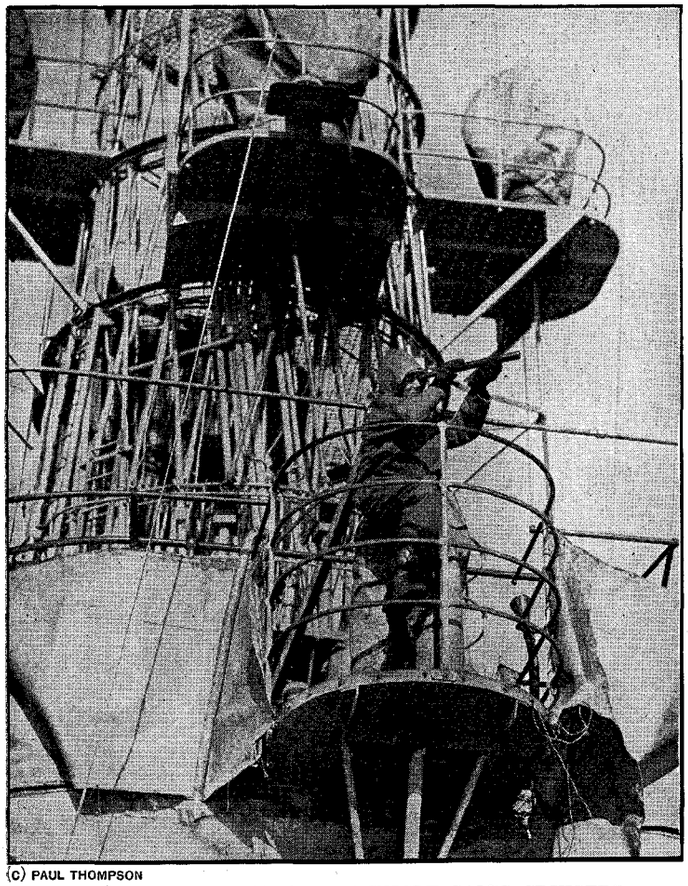


WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

THE COAL SHORTAGE—LOOTING AN UNGUARDED CAR IN PHILADELPHIA

A SEVERE WINTER—SCENES IN TWO AMERICAN CITIES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



(C) PAUL THOMPSON

THE LOOKOUT ON ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S CRUISERS

The man in the fighting top has at all times a difficult and responsible job. In winter his work involves hardship from exposure as well

(C) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

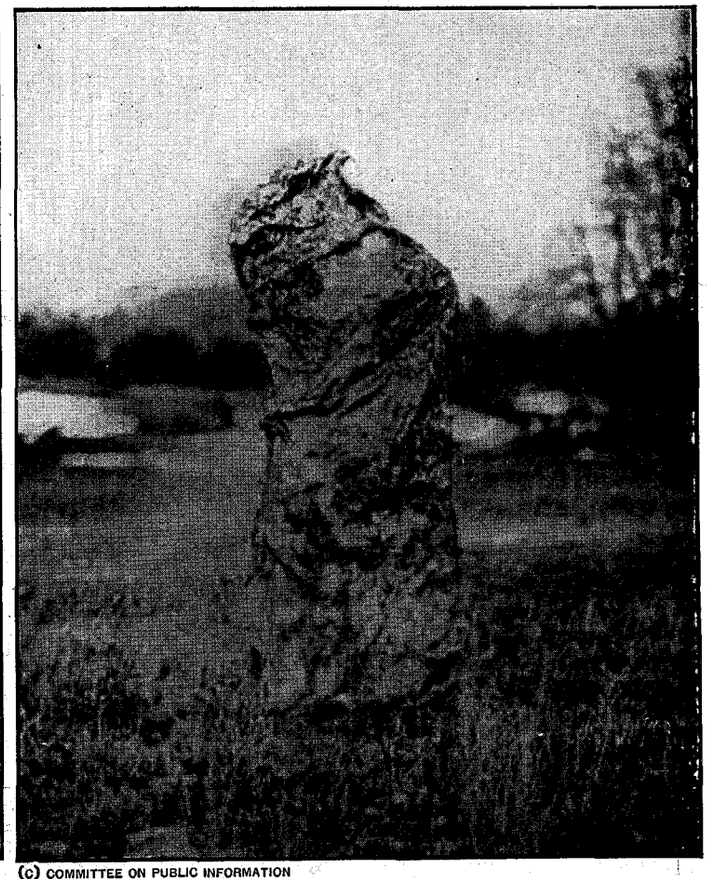
AMERICAN OFFICERS IN FRANCE BEING HONORED BY A FRENCH GENERAL

The French commander (on the left) of the sector in which our troops are training in France is shown conferring citations from the French Government on American officers

(C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

A FRENCH SOLDIER TAKING UP ANEW THE DAILY TASK MINUS HIS ARMS

The ex-poilu shown in the picture is learning to saw wood with his new artificial arms. He is assisted by his wife, and together the pair will no doubt soon master the job

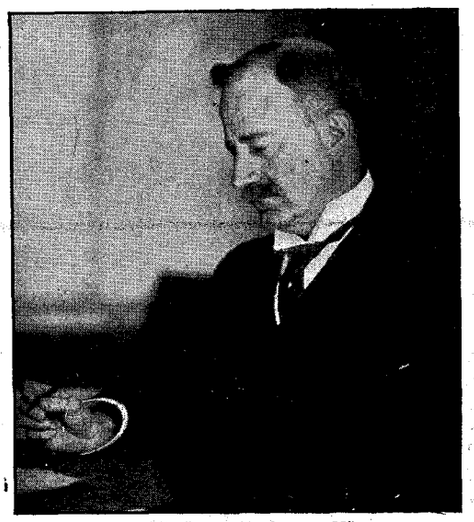


(C) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

THE "HUMAN TREE TRUNK"—A MILITARY OBSERVER'S CAMOUFLAGE

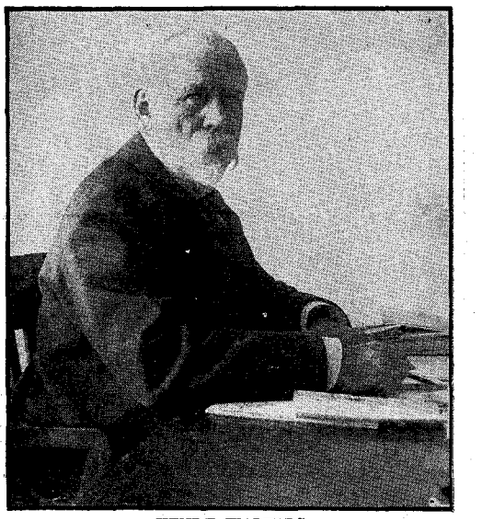
The soldier who dons this disguise has the great advantage that he can creep slowly from place to place and still appear to be a harmless natural object while he is *obtaining information*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS
Controller of the Currency

HALE HOLDEN
President Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road



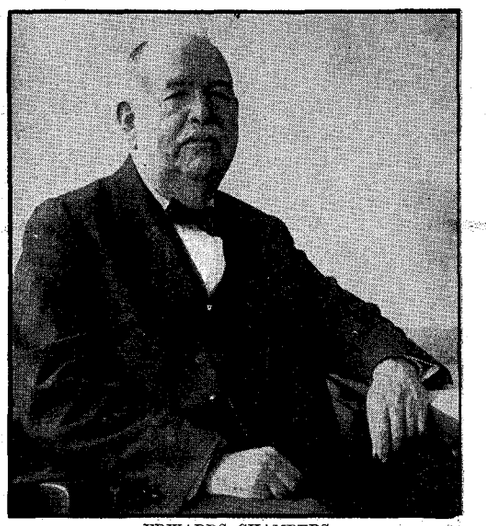
HENRY WALTERS
Chairman Board of Directors Atlantic Coast Line

WALKER D. HINES
Chairman Executive Committee Santa Fé road

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY HARRIS & EWING

THE RAILWAY CABINET

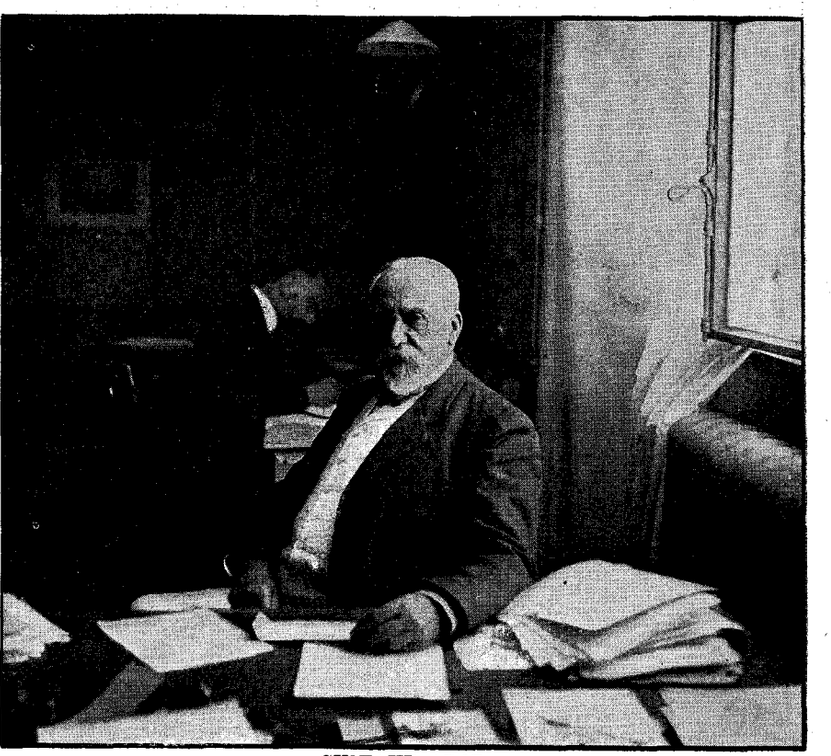
Messrs. Williams, Holden, Walters, Hines, and Chambers, whose portraits appear above and on each side, have been appointed as an advisory board, or cabinet, to assist the Director-General of Railroads, W. G. McAdoo



EDWARDS CHAMBERS
Vice-President Santa Fé road

CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE

HARRY A. GARFIELD, COAL ADMINISTRATOR
Mr. Garfield's drastic order restricting the use of coal has made him a subject of Nation-wide criticism



GUSTAVE ADOR
Newly elected Swiss Federal Councilor; President of the International Committee of the Red Cross. This Committee has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for the year 1917. See editorial comment

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and so protect those institutions in which we are seeking to embody and express our ideals!

And even between one-language nations has the confusion of tongues been lessened. In France, for example, German has for years been included in the curriculum of every *lycée* and college, and, so far as I could learn, the war has made no change. In the scheme of secondary studies decreed by the national authorities the following are among the texts assigned or suggested: Freytag, Sudermann, Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Novalis, Auerbach, and many others; extracts from Mommsen, Treitschke, Kant, Nietzsche, Fichte, Hegel, and others, and ballads and songs of Bürger.

And I infer from what I have read that Shakespeare, Rodin, and Dante have not been interned in Germany, though it is intimated that they are allowed their freedom on the ground that they are looked upon as of German genius.

Certainly we must intern those whose speech would poison our children's minds; we must keep them from our schools as we would keep bomb carriers from our docks. But we must not treat every man who has ever had the German language in his throat as the Gileadites treated the Ephraimites, slaying every man at the fords of the river Jordan who could not frame his lips to pronounce correctly the word "Shibboleth," but said "Sibboleth." We must keep in our association those who have spoken for human freedom, for the beautifying and ennobling of the human soul, even though they have spoken in the language of those who have in our day sung the "Hymn of Hate."

But it is not the confusion of tongues that is now dividing the earth. It is not a matter of vocabulary, of grammar, of syntax. The great Division physically marked by the red and still-bleeding gash in the earth across Europe is a division of purpose, of ideals, a confusion as to what makes right, as to what one generation should teach the next.

What lay back of the ancient confusion of tongues we do not know. It seemed to come suddenly. The bearers of brick and slime and the layers of brick could not understand one another, and the work stopped as if a strike had been declared. And so this new Division seemingly came in a night, but it was, as we know, long in preparation, for it had its beginnings back in the teaching of philosophers and schoolmasters, and in the sinister and selfish dreaming of emperors.

Meanwhile, the little "Pelegs" all over the world, those glory-trailing ones whose heads the light is still enhaloing, are asking, some in mute exhaustion, some in cries of pain when spitted upon bayonets or pierced by cold or torn by hunger, some in tears over the loss of father or brothers, some in stark death, and all in accusing wonderment—are asking why they were brought into such a world of division: a planet of promised peace now become a planet that in its orbit gives off a stench of human blood in the universe, that is a sphere of pain flying through the night, a holocaust of hate smoking by day.

They cry in myriad tongues of confusion—starving Armenians and Serbians, joyless mechanized Germans, enslaved and nationless Belgians, exiled and fatherless French, munition-stained and factory-paled English. Till now we have heard our own children's laughter ringing above the woe of all the world slaughter:—above the groans of the wounded; the sobs of those who have lost their husbands, brothers, or sons; the thunder of the guns; and even these cries of the Old World children. But even these, our children, now turn to us, who have in the past talked of a free land and a civilized world, with their questioning.

What shall we say to them? For what we say to them is our answer to our best selves and our answer to God and humanity. Why is our earth divided?

Our answer will be: "Children, here in America, where men and women of all tongues have come to speak again one tongue, our fathers established what we call a free government, under which it was desired that all men should be not only free but of equal opportunity, so far as that could be given, a government under which every man might have his fair chance.

"But over on the other side of the water, yet so near that the people could hear what was whispered here, there lived a nation whose leaders said, as did those of old on the Plain of Shinar who were divided: 'Come, let us make a name!' And like that ancient people who in their building had brick for stone and slime for mortar, they thought to build a structure that should command the earth and reach the sky, using brick of their own synthetic making and philosophic reasoning instead of God's eternal stone of right, and slime—the slime of hatred and stealth and misrepresentation—to hold these bricks together.

"They broke their pledges to the weak; they laughed at the strong; they drowned the innocent in the sea; they butchered the innocent on land; they stained the air with murderous craft; they choked men with gas; they burned them with liquid fire; they poisoned wells and devastated whole villages, and did every savage thing that science could think of; they menaced that civilization which men have been trying since Christ's time to develop. Like Cain, they killed Abel because the fruits of his culture in the sun, beneath a sky wide enough for both, seemed more acceptable than theirs.

"But, children, despite all this, we do not send forth our soldiers to fight in hate of men, but in hate of things. It is to do for you what our fathers did for us. We are fighting under a legend to make the world safe for democracy, but down in the bottom of our hearts we are fighting to make the world safe for you and all children even of other tongues. We have brought you into this earth and we are going to make it as happy and as bright a place for you to live in as our sacrifice and our strength can make it.

"The stench which the earth gives off is but the burnt offering of this sacrifice; the hell through which we pass is but the way to make a heaven here for you; the holocaust is but the leaping flame that will purge the earth of rule by materialistic and militaristic might."

Hecuba's despair as she saw the child Astyanax borne to burial on Hector's shield is not ours—Hecuba, who saw only "eternal hate," who cried, "Vain, vain is blood upon the altars," and reconciled herself to fate in thinking that had these woes not been, "we had not been this splendor and our wrong an everlasting music for the sons of earth and heaven." For our Astyanax still lives, and is our hope in all this tragedy which the world is rewriting as it wrote two thousand years and more ago in the play of Euripides.

But what are the children of Eber in this land to do now that they are here? They must have their part in the redemption too.

First, they must be disciplined in the schools of democracy by a more thorough education to occupy this world of purified spirit.

Second, they must not forget to *play*, with it all. The earth will have need of their stronger bodies as well as their keener minds and braver spirits.

Third, they must know the nobility of labor and each must be prepared to give some service useful to the Nation which makes his freedom possible.

Fourth, they must *save* as they can to give more of what they have to these same defenders of the land which we are to leave all to them.

Fifth, they must learn to *give* of their skill and sympathy and earning to that for which the Red Cross stands as symbol, the great world organization through which we rise to universal human sympathy and find citizenship in the Democracy of Mercy.

Sixth, they must come to love what America stands for, that they may in their day realize in peace what we have had in ours to fight for.

Seventh, they should come into correspondence with children in other parts of the world of democracy.

So even the ancient confusion of tongues will be forgotten, and they who are to-day "Pelegians" will have memories only of these days when the earth is divided.

Eber had another son, Joktan, the Small, born later; but Joktan's progeny disappeared in the hills off toward the east, while that of Peleg has given us the prophet, the lawgiver, the psalmist, and the divinest of all the world's teachers—the Great Teacher.

And they who are to-day as Peleg in this land of ours—children in a world divided—will be the mightiest generation in potency the world has ever known, for in their day must the world be reunited, rehabilitated, rebuilt, rededicated to the thing we are ready to die for, the thing we want them to live for—that they may be free, fine, glorious, righteous creatures of God in the earth.

And we are Peleg's father and teacher!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE WOMEN OF BELGIUM[1]

BY ANNIE P. HILLIS (MRS. N. D. HILLIS)

MRS. CHARLOTTE KELLOGG, the only woman member of the Commission of Belgian Relief, has written a book upon the "Women of Belgium" which should command widespread interest, both for its subject-matter, which is of compelling interest in these days when the whole world's heart is throbbing with sympathy for the Belgians, and because it is well done.

When Mr. Hoover was appointed head of this Commission, he asked Professor Vernon Kellogg, of Stanford University, to assist him. Mrs. Kellogg accompanied her husband to Belgium, and was of so much assistance that she was appointed a member of the Commission. She was greatly impressed with what the Belgian women were doing, with their wonderful self-sacrifice, with their devoted patriotism, and with their resourcefulness in devising ways of relief. This was so little known by the outside world that Mrs. Kellogg, at the request of Mr. Hoover, set herself to the task of telling the world about Belgian women. This she has done in a book of intense interest in intimate vivid pictures of the women in various forms of relief which they have originated and have carried on for more than three long tragic years.

The first chapter in the book is appropriately devoted to "The Leaders," who are naturally Queen Elizabeth, "the leader typifying the highest ideal of their service and actual comrade in sorrow;" and her friend and representative, Marie de Page, who, after working in her husband's base hospital at La Panue, came to this country to solicit aid for her countrymen, and, hastening home to see her second son, a lad of seventeen, before he joined his brother in the trenches, went down in the Lusitania on her journey.

It was no mean task which was set before the men and women of Belgium to see to the feeding of 3,000;000 destitute people. It was no ordinary demand that was laid upon the city of Brussels to keep 200,000—one-fifth of its entire population—on the *soupes*, not for a month or two, but for more than three years.

To meet this extraordinary emergency a huge kitchen was put in charge of a pre-war *maître d'hôtel*. Ninety-five cooks and assistants from the best restaurants pride themselves on their skill and ingenuity in meeting the orders of the physicians and concocting something which shall be appetizing from the scant resources at their command. The results of their efforts are sent out in ten great trucks to the *soupes* all over the city, where the needy of the neighborhood are served by the women. In the long line are people from every rank and condition—the tall, distinguished-looking old man about whom little was known except that he was in want, the hunchback just out of hospital, the pretty girl from high school, railway employees, artists, men and women old and young, all bearing the mark of war. Every day they must come for the pint of soup and the piece of bread. A long, long line which permitted no delay, lest others equally suffering be kept waiting.

One day a woman offered her services to the seasoned workers. They said they would gratefully accept if after going home she would fill her bath-tub with water and ladle it out until it was empty—and repeat this for three days, until finally she could endure the labor and not retard the line!

Another form of relief is the *crèche*. Mrs. Kellogg gives a touching description of one she visited in Dinant, formerly one of the gay pleasure-spots of Belgium, now scarred and laid waste. "Before the tragedy of her ruins one felt exactly as if a happy child had been crushed or mutilated." On her way to the *crèche* she passed a cemetery where many of the six hundred shot in August, 1914, are buried. Suddenly, while still in the devastated section, she heard the merry laughter of children, and soon came to a temporary building in front of which were a series of walled-in pens where fifty-two babies under four years of age were playing. With the true Belgian taste which must put a touch of decoration on the most humble surroundings, the builders had set up a row of poles carrying gayly painted cuckoos, cats, and lions. Inside a large airy room were long rows of cradles, where the babies take their daily naps.

They are children whose fathers are dead. Their mothers leave them at seven in the morning on their way to work, and call for them at seven in the evening. A physician inspects them and prescribes their food. It is a redeeming feature of the terrible condition that, at least, the care of the children is scientific and thoroughly studied, and as well carried out as the circumstances will permit. There are nineteen hundred of these shelters or *crèches* in Belgium.

The problem of employment for the hundreds of thousands thrown out of their usual situation is extremely difficult. For these workrooms are opened in great music halls, hippodromes, etc. In some of these work is cut out and prepared to be given out in little bundles to be sewed by mothers in their own homes; a bundle in two weeks if there is but one child, every week if there are more. In one city the very poor are invited to bring their clothing to be repaired for them by those who need work.

Employment, too, must be provided for the disabled soldiers. In two instances profitable industries have been established through the ingenuity and skill of women, one of them an artist, who were suddenly left to provide for their own children and those of relatives. Really beautiful toys have been devised, made from the cheapest and most common materials—toys which would find a ready market were the way open for them to come to America.

"The Drop of Milk" is a provision for expectant or young mothers without means, where they may receive a proper dinner each day, giving for it some light service. About seven thousand mothers are receiving such help and six thousand more come for advice.

Space will not permit telling of the many intimate little incidents which lend charm to the book and bring us close to the heart of the Belgians, nor quoting the sometimes amusing illustrations of the resourcefulness and popularity of the Americans who went in to help; but I cannot pass unnoticed the story of Cardinal Mercier's Mass on the Belgian Independence Day, July 24, 1916. It is a pity to abbreviate it by a word:

"All Brussels knew that the Cardinal was coming to celebrate High Mass in St. Gudule's at eleven o'clock. At 9:30 practically every foot of standing room in the vast Cathedral was taken. In the dimness a great sea of people waited patiently, silently.

"Finally—I could watch the face of the Cardinal—a face at once keen and tender, strong, fearless, and devout, one could read it all there. He was tall, thin, dominating, a heroic figure in his gorgeous scarlet vestments, officiating at the altar of this beautiful Gothic cathedral.

"The Cardinal mounted the pulpit at the farther end of the nave to deliver his message, the same message he has been preaching for two years—they must hold themselves courageous, unconquered, with steadfast faith in God and in their final liberation. Tears were in the eyes of many, but there was no crying out.

"From the pulpit he came back to the catafalque erected for the Belgian soldiers dead in battle. The dim light of the Cathedral, the sea of silent people, the memorial coffin under the flag and lighted by tall candles, the circle of those chosen to represent the city, the sad-faced Cardinal—was it strange that as his voice ceased and he moved slowly toward the sacristy door by which he was to depart, the overwhelming tide of emotion swept away barriers, and '*Vive le Roi!*' '*Vive Monseigneur!*' echoed once more from these ancient walls? We held our breath. Men were pressing by me whispering, 'What shall we do? We have necessity to cry out—after two years we must cry out!'"

The people had seen the Cardinal, they had received their spiritual *secours*—he had brought heavenly comforts to their hearts, put new iron in their blood. They had dared to cry just once their loyalty to him and to their King, and they laughed at the one million marks which was their fine.

It is a book which the women of America should know from cover to cover, and for which they should show appreciation to the American woman who represented them as long as the Commission was allowed to remain in "brave little Belgium."

[1] Women of Belgium. By Charlotte Kellogg. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $1.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of January 23, 1918

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Peace Parleys; German-Russian Peace; The President and Peace.
Reference: Pages 128; 133, 134; 136, 137.
Questions:

1. What has The Outlook said about the German-Bolshevik peace parleys (page 128)? 2. What do you gather the attitude of The Outlook toward the Bolsheviki is? What is your opinion of them? President Wilson's? 3. For what reasons are Trotsky and von Kühlmann not willing to break off peace negotiations? 4. Characterize the Government, the army, the nation, and the people for which each of these men is speaking. Characterize also Trotsky and von Kühlmann. 5. Do you think the Bolsheviki are doing as much on the eastern front to overcome Germany as the Allies on the western front? Can the German morale survive this double attack, the one being political, the other military? Discuss this question at length. 6. What grave dangers does Mr. Colcord see in a German-Russian peace (pages 133, 134)? 7. What is Mr. Colcord's "suggested propaganda"? How does he think it could be carried out? What do you think of his suggestions? 8. What different purposes have various critics seen in President Wilson's Peace Message of January 8, 1918 (pages 136, 137)? 9. Select and discuss ten or twelve of the opinions on this Message as found in "A Poll of Opinions." 10. Some of the very best books to read on this topic are: "The Bolsheviki and World Peace," by Leon Trotzky (Boni & Liveright); "The United States and Pan-Germania," by André Cheradame (Scribners); "The Crime," by the author of "I Accuse" (Doran).

B. Topic: Our Part in a New World.
Reference: Editorial, pages 129, 130.
Questions:

1. Make this editorial the basis of a very serious and prolonged study of "the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World," and America's relation to and place in it. 2. According to this editorial, what is the present war doing for America? 3. For what reasons does The Outlook characterize the report given at the meeting of the New York Bar Association as one of "National significance"? 4. Discuss the advantages of a league of nations after this war. What nations, in your opinion, ought to be members of such a league? 5. What are the obstacles in the way of the federation of the world? Can they be overcome so as to permit of a permanent international union? 6. The Outlook believes this war has done much to create a will for such a union. Why? Can you add other reasons? 7. What, in your opinion, should America's future foreign policy be? 8. What part ought and must she play among the nations if the world is to be made safe for democracy? 9. What will be the status of individual liberty and national sovereignty if there is to be a United States of the World? 10. For your study of this topic read: "American World Politics," by W. E. Weyl (Macmillan); "Pan-Americanism," by R. G. Usher (Century); "The North American Ideal," by J. A. Macdonald (Revell); "America Among the Nations," by H. H. Powers (Macmillan); "America and the New Epoch," by C. P. Steinmetz (Harpers); "The Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson," by Robinson and West (Macmillan); "Political Ideals," by B. Russell (Century).

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Speed Up the War; Not for Editors Only; Two Letters.
Reference: Pages 126; editorial, 130, 131; editorial, 134, 135.
Questions:

(Why not make this topic the basis of a study in the formation of public opinion and of the function of criticism?) 1. Discuss the civic duty of pointing out the shortcomings of our Government and of our democracy. 2. Do you think that what Mr. Roosevelt is doing is or is not a public service? Be definite, giving several reasons. 3. The Outlook says: "In peace times there are three separate types of journals which fill three separate and legitimate wants." What are they? How characterized by The Outlook? 4. Of which type is The Outlook in peace times? In war times? Is it a pioneer? Prove your answer. 5. Should all journals be independent in time of war? Reasons. 6. Mr. Kinnick seems to think that a journal ought never to change its opinion on a public question (pages 134, 135). Do or do you not agree with him? Reasons. 7. How does Dr. Abbott answer Mr. Kinnick's questions? Do you think the answer a good one? Why or why not? 8. What is the function of criticism? Upon what should it be founded? 9. What is public opinion? How formed? How known? Discuss personal responsibility for it.

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. America has just started upon its career. 2. Great Britain is better administered than the United States. 3. Public discussion is a civic duty.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for January 23, 1918. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Self-determination of peoples, uncivilized peoples (128), werwolf (133), pourparlers, insidious, propaganda (134), pronouncement, Yiddish, bourse, reactionary papers, fanfare (136); transmute, citizenry, portend, international law (130); criticism, immunity (126), perorations, lesion (131), actuate, editorial, conservatism, severally, political corruption (135).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application

Are You An Investor?

During the past year the Financial Editor of The Outlook has helped hundreds of Outlook readers to solve intelligently their particular investment problems. Perhaps you are contemplating a shifting of your present holdings or have fresh funds to invest. In either case we shall be glad to give you specific information on any securities in which you may be interested. This service is entirely free to Outlook readers.

The Outlook Financial Department

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why Franklin Cars Are Selling And Why They Will Continue To Sell

YOU hear a great deal of talk about the automobile business.

Just write this down for a fact:

The service car—the car of practical utility—has nothing to fear from these exacting times. The *nature of demand* has changed but *demand* goes on.

Buyers want economy.

The car that meets conditions is not suffering for buyers.

The economical utility car will "carry on" as long as the country carries on—men must get about.

Unthinking people who refer to every passenger automobile as a pleasure car do not speak of the "pleasure elevator" or the "pleasure trolley."

When the utility car stops, the country will stop. We cannot go back to old methods. Feed is high and there are not enough horses.

In Every Thrift and Efficiency Test Held the Franklin Established a Record

Perhaps because the automobile is a comparatively new invention, is the reason why no *universal standard* of mileage for either gasoline or tires has been adopted by all cars. Or perhaps it is figured that motorists are not interested in low operating and maintenance costs.

It remains a fact, however, that if all fine cars were as efficient as the Franklin, a gallon of gasoline would deliver more than the typical average of six to eleven miles. It would go twenty or *more* miles, as Franklin owners daily make a gallon go.

It is also certain that if all cars were as efficient as the Franklin, a set of tires would do considerably better than 6,000 or 7,000 miles. The national mileage of Franklin owners, over a five year period and compiled from owners' own reports, shows 10,203 miles to the set.

For every fine motor car to be as efficient as the Franklin, every fine motor car would have to be *scientifically* constructed—a *scientific light weight* car.

Trend Toward Franklin Cars Since Increased Costs of Gasoline and Tires

To get Franklin efficiency, means doing away with the gasoline-consuming Water Cooling System and adopting DIRECT AIR COOLING.

This means the *elimination* of the 177 complicated parts of plumbing that hold water—then as in the Franklin, there would be nothing to freeze in Winter; and in Summer there would be nothing to overheat. And the expense that follows these annoyances, of course, would be avoided.

To get Franklin tire mileage and Franklin long-life, every fine motor car would have to adopt *Franklin flexible construction*; its light *unsprung* weight; its full elliptic springs—the *basic* Franklin principles that *mimimize* friction and drag, and do away with excessive and unnecessary hammering on the tires.

The used car problem too would be solved. All a motorist has to do to ascertain the relative long life of fine motor cars is to study used car advertising and the *prices* quoted. It tells the motorist, if he is alert, what to *avoid* when considering the purchase of a *new* car.

Construction of Motor Cars Shows Motorists Whether Economy Is Possible

Whenever a motorist wonders why he is unable to join in the conservation of the nation's gasoline and rubber—

Whenever he feels that his operating and maintenance costs are double those of his friend, the Franklin owner—

He need only to examine the *construction* of his car.

Then know the facts about the Franklin Basic Principles of Scientific-Light-Weight Construction.

These principles and the 1,000 pounds difference in weight in favor of the Light Weight Franklin are very likely to make him a Franklin Owner—immediately.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

BIOGRAPHY

Letters of John Holmes to James Russell Lowell and Others. Edited by William Roscoe Thayer. Introduction by Alice M. Longfellow. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

John Holmes was the brother of Oliver Wendell Holmes. His letters are entertaining, and they give the atmosphere of Cambridge during the half-century between 1846 and 1897. They are published under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society, which has rendered a good service to local history in collecting and preserving them.

Life and Art of William Merritt Chase (The). By Katherine Metcalf Roof. With Letters, Personal Reminiscences, and Illustrative Material. Introduction by Alice Gerson Chase. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $4.

As they take up this volume the friends of Chase will be glad to find the text simple and straightforward. Though clogged with unimportant and unnecessary detail, the text will be read with interest for the sake of the pictures of the painter's early struggles and later achievements. Some of the anecdotes relative to Chase's experiences with Whistler are delicious. On the professional side, we are doubtless still too near Chase the man to judge accurately of his definite place in art, no matter how high we may rank him. It is a reassurance, nevertheless, to have so early and so intelligent an appreciation of what his art really means.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

Americanization. Compiled and Edited by Winthrop Talbot, A.B., M.D. (The Handbook Series.) The H. W. Wilson Company, New York. $1.50.

Contains brief articles on the principles of Americanism and of Americanization by the statesmen of our early days and by well-known authorities of the present time. A useful book for any one interested in the problem of making a good, clean amalgam out of the heterogeneous contents of our racial melting-pot.

Irish Issue in Its American Aspect (The). By Shane Leslie. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.

A series of not very clearly connected essays on the perplexed and complicated Irish question. They appear to be reprints of essays or editorials previously published and will be instructive and interesting only to those who have some detailed knowledge concerning the various tendencies of the Irish issue.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Inspirations and Ideals. Thoughts for Every Day. By Grenville Kleiser. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $1.

A page of counsel for every day in the year. They are not selections; all are the contributions of the author. They are compact, practical, and cover a wide range, from the wisdom of drinking plenty of water to the inspiration of having a definite aim in life and adhering to it.

WAR BOOKS

Crusader of France (A). The Letters of Captain Ferdinand Belmont, of the Chasseurs Alpins. Translated from the French by G. Frederic Lees. Foreword by Henry Bordeaux. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

Captain Belmont's letters combine vivid description with a quality of philosophic reflection altogether rare in a soldier's records of his daily life.

When Johnny has the Croup!

That's a cough with a croupy rattle, so hurry for the Musterole and rub it in right over the chest and neck. How it will tingle at first and then grow ever so cool. And how it will reach in and penetrate right to the spot! It will dissipate all that stuffy congestion that causes that hacking cough.

Why *shouldn't* grandmother swear by Musterole for colds and coughs? It is better than a mustard plaster—good as *that* was in the old days. And the explanation is this:

Musterole is made of oil of mustard and other home simples. It penetrates under the skin, down to the part. Here it generates its own heat, and this heat disperses the congestion. Yet Musterole will not blister. Musterole, on the contrary, feels delightfully cool a few seconds after you apply it.

Try Musterole for Bobby and Helen and Dorothy's croup—and for your own cough, too. Try it for rheumatism—it's a regular rouser out of all congestions. Always keep a jar handy.

Many doctors and nurses recommend Musterole. 30c and 60c jars—$2.50 hospital size.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Important to Subscribers

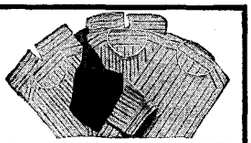
When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both old and new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

This FREE Shoe Book

is crowded with photographs and descriptions of Ezwear shoes for Men, Women and Children. Ezwear shoes are sent postpaid, guaranteed to combine comfort, style and quality, to fit perfectly or money back. Amazingly low prices. *Send for your copy today.*

The F.E. Simon Shoe 1589 BROADWAY BROOKLYN, N.Y.

6 Months' Wear
Guaranteed
or Replaced Free



DURATEX
Shirts, Cravats, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Pajamas and Nightshirts

WONDERFUL CHANCE to get your shirts and furnishing goods at wholesale rates and make steady money as representative. Investigate. Write Room 749.
GOODELL & COMPANY, *Duratex Building, NEW YORK*

BY THE WAY

One of the great fortunes made during the war is being used generously for public purposes. "Starting with a small capital in 1915," says "Shipping," "Mr. Christoffer Hannevig has amassed a fortune which makes him one of Norway's richest men." He has placed one million kroner (about $250,000) at the disposal of one of Norway's sculptors, Gustav Vigeland, to enable him to complete a great fountain which is to be presented to the city of Christiania, and is also to build an opera-house for the city at a cost of nearly two million dollars.

A popular opera singer in these days can afford to give largess like a prince. Caruso, according to the "Dramatic Mirror," distributed two hundred five-dollar bills to the chorus and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York City at Christmas.

Each year of the war, the New York "Tribune" points out, has produced some new instrument of destruction. For example, in 1914 came the 42-centimeter gun which pulverized fortifications that were supposed to be impregnable; in 1915, the use of poison gas as a weapon of attack; in 1916, the "tank;" in 1917, the depth bomb which has limited the menace of the submarine. In 1918—what?

It costs an average of $1.50 a minute for the one hundred or two hundred hours of flying which an aviator must have before he can be regarded as a crack military pilot. So states an article in "Flying." Thus the training of each of the thousands of American soldiers now being taught to fly, at $90 an hour, will cost from $9,000 to $18,000.

"Oui, madame is ill," said the French maid, as reported by the Boston "Transcript," "but ze doctaire haf pronounce it something very trifling, very small." Friend—"Oh, I am so relieved, for I was really anxious about her. What does the doctor say the trouble is?" "Let me think. It was something leetle. Ah, I haf it now. Ze doctaire say madame has ze smallpox."

Chauncey M. Depew is reported to be still actively employed at the offices of the New York Central Railway, notwithstanding his eighty-three years. Here are a few of his rules for health: "Get up early; no matter how late you go to bed, arise at a set time. Keep a serene mind, especially at meal-time. Shun tobacco and liquors. Find some interest outside of your business and thus cultivate happiness and ease of mind."

"The Office Worker," Vol. I, No. 1, has been published. It is the organ of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers, and Accountants' Union of New York City. These office workers are learning the necessity of organization to improve standards and conditions in their occupations. The "Office Worker" states that the union has been successful in many instances in reducing hours of labor and improving working conditions, as well as in acting as an employment bureau for its members.

A picture of William H. Hardy was published in The Outlook of January 2, with the statement, "Mr. Hardy is believed to be the only living member of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853." Rear-Admiral Oscar F. Stanton (Retired), we learn, is another surviving member of that famous expedition. "From time to time," writes Admiral Stanton, "we read of the death of a member of that expedition as the last survivor; I personally know at present only one other—Mr. William

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

By the Way (Continued)

Speiden, of New York City." Admiral Stanton went with the Perry expedition of 1853 as midshipman, and also accompanied the squadron again in 1854, when the treaty with the United States was signed.

Another subscriber writes that there is now living in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, at the age of eighty-six, "Uncle" Jimmy Stith, a colored man who was a cabin boy on Commodore Perry's memorable voyage.

When Mark Twain edited a weekly paper in California, he published a stanza of Byron's "Sennacherib," beginning "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold," as the original effusion of a subscriber. The joke was not appreciated by some of his simple-minded subscribers, who accused him of ignorance in "not knowing it was Byron's." The incident is recalled by the following story about an even more simple-minded reader, which is printed in the "Christian Register:"

A manufacturing firm offered a prize for the best original motto for a pen. A reader promptly sent them, "The pen is mightier than the sword," with a request that they would forward the prize by mail. The head of the house wrote a humorous reply, asking the claimant if he could prove himself the author of the saying. The man, evidently an honest soul, at once responded: "I can't say for certain whether I read it or just thought it. I've read McGuffey's Readers and Kidd's Elocution and the Proverbs in the Bible. If it isn't in those books, it is original, and you will please send me the money."

The parent who wishes to train his children according to the "scientific method" has his troubles. Witness this letter published in the "Survey:"

I write to see if any of your readers can help me out in the matter of finding some book or pamphlet that will tell me the logical and scientific order in which to teach my two little girls, aged eight and six, the indoor games of lotto, parchesi, checkers, backgammon, halma, chess and the like, such as authors and the different card games. Which should come first, checkers or parchesi? Any information will be welcome.

As the problem is not solved by the editor of the "Survey," suggestions seem to be in order. Why not let the children start with bridge and chess, and gradually work them up to the point where they can appreciate lotto, halma, and tiddledywinks?

Houdini, the magician who makes an elephant disappear from the stage as easily as the older wizards caused handkerchiefs and ribbons to vanish, is said to be a native of Appleton, Wisconsin, though his name suggests Italian descent. He made himself much talked of in Europe by "escaping" when locked in the cells of several famous prisons, thereby demonstrating the ineffectiveness of the prison locks. In this country he is said to have broken out of Cell 2 in the United States Jail at Washington—the cell in which Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was confined.

In a list of "soldier slang" printed in a book issued by one of the regiments of the National Army the most important word in a soldier's vocabulary is given as "bunk"—a soldier's bed. "Chow" is declared to be the second most important word, and is defined as food. "Sand rat" is defined as "a man who, at target practice, signals a miss when you are sure you have made a 'Bull'!"

A Scotch minister, according to "Tit-Bits," needed funds for his church, and took his congregation into his confidence in the following way: "Well, friends, the kirk is urgently in need of siller, and as we have failed to get money honestly we will have to see what a bazaar can do for us."

Imported and Domestic Lingerie *at* McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade-Mark

This is one of the most complete Lingerie departments in the country and includes a wonderful collection of French Hand-Embroidered goods as well as Madeira, Philippine, etc. We are able to offer these at prices that are certainly very favorable to our patrons.

American-made Lingerie has developed and improved marvelously in style and every desirable feature. Many of these goods equal those of foreign manufacture. They have the added advantage of being lower in price.

French Chemises, 85c, $1.25, 1.75, 1.85, 1.95, 2.50 and up.

French Combinations, $2.25 up to 10.50.

French and Philippine Gowns, $1.95, 2.25, 2.95, 3.95, 5.50, 6.95 and up.

French Skirts, $1.95, 2.25, 3.50, 4.50, 6.50 and up.

French Drawers, $1.10, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.25, 3.25 and up.

Envelope Chemises, Hand-Scalloped, sizes 36 to 42, $1.95 and up.

Domestic Gowns of Cotton Crepe, Picot edge, hemstitched in Blue, Pink, or White, 14 to 17 inches, $1.50. Lace-trimmed, $1.35 to 3.75.

Domestic Drawers, Lace and Embroidery trimmed, 75c to $3.75.

Orders by mail given special attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

YOUR WANTS

in every line of household, educational, business, or personal service—domestic workers, teachers, nurses, business or professional assistants, etc., etc.—whether you require help or are seeking a situation, may be filled through a little announcement in the classified columns of The Outlook. If you have some article to sell or exchange, these columns may prove of real value to you as they have to many others. Send for descriptive circular and order blank AND FILL YOUR WANTS. Address

Department of Classified Advertising

THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Pictures for School Work

A new system of **Picture Study for the Grades**
also
Pictures for History Classes

SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL LISTS, FREE ON REQUEST
Sample set of prints, 10 cents.

We have also over 3,000 reproductions of the masterpieces of the world which we sell for only **one cent each.** Just the thing for Art Study and notebook work.

Complete Catalogue, 5 cents.

Prints, one cent each—$1.00 per 100 postpaid.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS

15 Boyd Street, Newton, Mass.

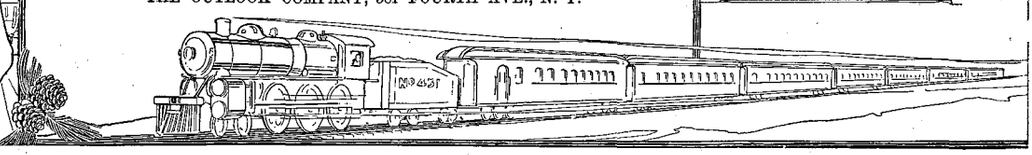
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE OUTLOOK
TRAVEL AND RECREATION BUREAU

CALIFORNIA FOR YOUR VACATION THIS WINTER

Each season brings hundreds of visitors to California for the winter. **San Francisco, Del Monte, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Diego, Coronado,** etc., are most attractive and offer many advantages to both the tourist and the homeseeker. Accommodations of all kinds, from small furnished bungalows at a nominal rental to the large comfortable hotels, are available. Let us help you plan a trip to California. There is no charge to Outlook readers for this service.

TRAVEL AND RECREATION BUREAU
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVE., N. Y.



Hotels and Resorts

MASSACHUSETTS

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASS.
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance. Outdoor sports if desired. Good sleighing and skating is now being enjoyed.

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Le Marquis
31st Street & Fifth Avenue
New York
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Room and bath $3.50 per day with meals, or $2.00 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

HOTEL
BOSSERT
Montague, Hicks, and Remsen Streets
BROOKLYN
TRANSIENT AND RESIDENTIAL
The science of conducting a hotel properly is at its highest when it is least apparent. This is exemplified by the cultured, livable atmosphere of the Hotel Bossert.
Send for illustrated booklet "B"

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

SOUTH CAROLINA

GREENACRE FARM
AIKEN, S. C.
Can accommodate guests who wish to rest and live outdoors in the ideal winter climate of the high pine and sand country. Excellent food and care. Furnished bungalows.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Manor
Albemarle Park
Asheville, N.C.
in "The Land of the Sky"
A perfectly charming English Inn. Southern hospitality, homelike informality, perfect service, concentrated comfort—in an atmosphere of refinement and taste.
Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate
All Other Sports in Perfection.
Open the year round.
Write for Booklet "O." *Make Reservation.*
In America - - An English Inn

Hotels and Resorts

NORTH CAROLINA

No resort in the South has a better trap shooting equipment than

Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA

Frequent tournaments for amateurs and professionals.

Golf, Tennis, Horse Racing, Riding, Driving, Motoring, Rifle Range

THE CAROLINA — Now Open
3 other hotels
No consumptives received.
Write for booklet.
Pinehurst Office, Pinehurst, N. C. or Leonard Tufts, Boston, Mass.

Health Resorts

IDYLEASE INN
Newfoundland, New Jersey
A quiet, restful health resort among the hills of northern New Jersey. Large sunny porch; dry, exhilarating air. All forms of hydrotherapy and massage under medical supervision. Believing that there is a curable physical basis for most chronic ailments, we seek the underlying cause through a scientific study of each individual case. Booklet sent on application.

Woodlawn Sanitarium For Epileptics
A high-class place combining facilities of a sanitarium with comforts and freedom of a private home. Established 1907. 8 miles from Boston. Individual treatment. Booklet.
DR. HAMMOND, West Newton, Mass.

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct. First-class in all respects, home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

THE BETHESDA White Plains, N. Y.
A sanitarium for convalescence, treatment and rest. Large, sunny rooms. Graduate nurses. Address for terms, Alice Gates Bugbee, M.D.

Health Resorts

"INTERPINES"
Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Tuberculous Patients
receive best of board and care at
THE WILKINSON HOUSE
Liberty, N. Y. Rates $18.00 up. Booklet.

LINDEN The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well
Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

Winter Camps

Pine Ridge Camp
Ideal for outdoor life in Winter. Main house and individual cabins. Certified city water. Northern cooking; tutoring for children. November to May. Rates moderate. Write Miss GEORGIA E. CROCKER, Aiken, S. C.

Girls' Camps

Camp Yokum Summer camp for girls, on crest of Berkshires, at edge of a beautiful lake. Competent, attractive counselors. $150 for seven weeks. Best of instructors. Send for catalog. MARY E. RICHARDSON, 134 Firglade, Springfield, Mass. Tel. 1069-W.

Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

FOR SALE
A Well-Established Country Day School
Near Boston. Address 7,513, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

RAILROAD traffic inspectors wanted. $125 a month and expenses to start; short hours; travel; three months' home study under guarantee; we arrange for position. No age limit. Ask for booklet L 16. Frontier Prep. School, Buffalo, N. Y.

POSITIONS open for experienced editors on editorial staff of World Outlook. See or address W. G. Parker, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COUNSELLOR for recreational activities, young boys' summer outing. Salary, commission on boys secured, and profit-sharing make opening unusually advantageous. 5,593, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

CAFETERIA managers, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers, secretaries, governesses, mothers' helpers. Miss Richards, 49 Westminster St., Providence. Boston, Thursdays, 11 to 1—16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court.

HELP WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Refined Christian woman for cook in Christian home, one to teach a Y. W. C. A. class in cooking once a week. 5,604, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA needs teachers with graduate study. Consult Boynton-Esterly Teachers' Agency, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.

TEACHERS needed now, and for positions opening September, 1913. Address THE INTERSTATE TEACHERS' AGENCY, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

WOMAN of 31 desirous of obtaining knowledge of farming wishes place on farm conducted preferably by a woman. Strong. References. 5,590, Outlook.

REFINED, educated young woman wishes position as resident secretary or secretary to woman going out of town. Will consider social secretarial work for morning only. 5,594, Outlook.

BLEACHER, eight years' experience on underwear, can use any chlorine or peroxide bleach, now employed, wishes position, Cleveland or East. 5,605, Outlook.

POSITION, by young woman, answering bells in office of institution. 5,612, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman of education and refinement, thoroughly competent, desires position in family where servants are kept. Mrs. Bell, 124 West 82d St., New York.

EDUCATED woman of unusual executive ability desires management of private home. 5,589, Outlook.

DOMESTIC science normal graduate desires position; dietetist, matron, or teaching. 5,598, Outlook.

CAPABLE woman desires position of trust in private family; 7 years with present employer as companion-housekeeper. Highly recommended. Age 38, unmarried. 5,603, Outlook.

WOMAN, experienced as matron and housemother, would accept position as such or as housekeeper for Protestant where full charge was given and maids kept. Five years' reference. 5,602, Outlook.

COMPANION to lady in New York or mother's care to child. 5,611, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

BIBLE teacher will give Biblical instruction in exchange for sunny room and board—school or moderate rates with Christian family in New York. 5,599, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, nursery, experienced, desires position. English, music, sewing. Best references. 5,610, Outlook.

POSITION as teacher of drawing or commercial colorist by woman of long experience, capable of supervising. 5,606, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE Red Cross needs nurses. The Cooley Dickinson Hospital, Northampton, Mass., can train you. Send for information. A small hospital, excellently managed. Corps of experienced graduate nurses direct training school. University extension work for our school in Smith College Laboratory.

WANTED—Defective persons to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

PLEASANT home in the Berkshires for backward children, tuition included. Eight years' experience in public school. Highest reference. 5,607, Outlook.

MOTHERS—Do your boys "get along"? A page of helpful suggestions mailed gratis. 5,609, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED